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ASSOCIATION
RECORD**

CONTENTS

LIAISON

**Volume 62
Number 9**

September 1960

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A Librarian's Calendar

September 12th-16th.—L.A. Annual Conference, Scarborough.

September 24th.—R.S.I.S. (S.E. Group). All day visit to Oxford. Libraries to be visited: Bodleian, Ashmolean, Taylorian & Radcliffe Science Library. Details from Mrs. Stokes, Univ. of London Institute of Education, Malet Street, W.C.1.

September 28th.—Aslib Conference, Grand Hotel, Brighton.

September 28th.—Univ. & Res. Section (N.W. Group), 3 p.m. Visit to John Rylands Library, Manchester

September 28th.—Youth Libraries Section (N.W. Branch) half-day meeting at Liverpool P.L.

September 30th.—A.A.L. Correspondence Courses (full-length) closing date.

October 1st.—Brighton School of Librarianship Old Students' Association, 4th Annual Re-union Dinner, Royal Pavilion Hotel, Brighton. 7.15 p.m. (Remittances, 14s. 6d. to Miss W. Mitchell, 2 Dannfields, Dane Road, Seaford, Sussex, by 29th September).

October 12-14th.—L.A. Committees and Council.

October 12th.—Esdaile Memorial Lecture, Chaucer House, 6 p.m. Sir Sydney Roberts on, "Richard Farmer, D.D. (1735-1797): librarian, book collector and friend of Dr. Johnson".

October 21st-24th.—County Library Circle, week-end school, Belleisle Hotel, Ayr.

October 21st-23rd.—Northern Branch and Sectional Joint Weekend Conference, Grasmere. (Programme from Hon. Secretary, Northern Branch).

November 23rd-25th.—L.A. Committees and Council.

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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1

Editor:

J. D. REYNOLDS, F.L.A.

Vol. 62 No. 9

September 1960

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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Librarianship—One World

THE present number of the RECORD has been used to bring together news of library activities abroad. It touches barely more than the fringe of the field of international librarianship. There is such scope for world news that it is planned to devote at least one number in each volume to a similar gathering of overseas features. It is one way of helping to focus our ever-growing interests and influence, and it is good that each of us should from time to time be reminded that our own little world is indeed very little.

The article from Echuca is typical of a contribution which, it is felt, could be used as a stimulant to others, and the result would be to give pleasure to a great many of our homeland readers. There is something mysteriously compelling about news from remote places and to print-shy pioneers may we give the assurance of a warm welcome to descriptive letters which they may write. We have a vision of a regular stream of amusingly written accounts of day-to-day life in far-flung libraries coming into the Editor's room at Chaucer House:

"Let observation with extensive view,
Survey mankind from China to Peru,
Remark each anxious toil, each eager strife
And watch the busy scenes of crowded life."

There you have it—"you" being the 1,400 Corresponding Personal Members listed in the last 60 pages of the *Year Book*. What fascinating names your work places have—what excitements, what longing, a perusal of them sets

going in the heart of a stay-at-home. What dark mysteries go on in Sokoto, what happens in Tamibarom when the librarian calls "Closing time", and how are half-days spent in Ibadan? Do you reserve fiction at Akran, and how do you collect overdues at Yarralumla?

All we who do library work are inseparably related, and amongst the functions of the Library Association is the duty to encourage the exchange of ideas, and the promotion of goodwill and understanding by overstepping the barriers of difference. The call then is to Corresponding Members—will you please correspond?

Liaison plans to include a register of overseas librarians visiting the United Kingdom, and an invitation is going out to all such members, asking them to tell us well in advance of their dates and addresses, so that old friends may know and new friends be made.

One of the subjects set this year for the Library Association's prize essay was "Librarianship—one world", and the prize has been won by an entrant who chose this subject. The runners-up also had tackled this same subject, and some fine visionary stuff they all produced. The young idea in librarianship is seeing a wider field than most of us older members ever saw in our youth. The doors are opening and the barriers are going down under the pressure of greater knowledge and understanding. This overseas number of the RECORD will, it is hoped, play its part in the development of this wholly desirable pressure.

British Librarianship Overseas

By WILFRED J. PLUMBE, *Librarian, University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur*

MANY people in the library profession in the United Kingdom do not realize that British librarianship has been exported on a modest scale to countries overseas. Especially since World War II, in years when the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, the Council for Overseas Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology, and the British Council, have been recruiting staff for overseas territories, there has been an appreciable efflux of British librarians to Commonwealth and other countries, and these librarians have established libraries in which British standards of learning and library service prevail.

Moreover—and perhaps more important—many students of librarianship have come, temporarily, to schools of librarianship in the United Kingdom; a good proportion of them have been successful in passing the examinations of the Library Association; others have obtained the diploma in librarianship of the University College of London. Many have worked temporarily in a wide range of university and college libraries, research and special libraries, and most of all, probably, in urban and county libraries. Both before and since the Library Association's programme of internships for overseas librarians began to operate in 1958, students from the Far East, Africa, the Middle East, the West Indies, and elsewhere, have witnessed British librarianship at work at home; they have not been blind to its defects but neither have they been indifferent to its virtues, in particular the thorough preparation and experience that are thought to be necessary in the United Kingdom before admission to the professional Register becomes possible.

Of course, there is also a third category which is equally concerned to see British standards established. These are the library assistants who, for a variety of reasons, still study librarianship individually from afar off. They exist both inside and outside the British Commonwealth. Their desire to master the techniques of providing library service, and to absorb the concomitant spirit of library service about which they have heard and read, and which they know is characteristic of librarianship in the United Kingdom, transcends national boundaries and is undeterred by monsoon rains, desert suns, inefficient postal services, nationalist fervour, or the hundred and

one other obstacles to study that exist in dozens of countries formerly "backward" but now developing with alacrity.

The speed at which certain countries are developing, and the urgency of the need overseas for more help from British librarianship, is possibly insufficiently recognized in the United Kingdom. At the present time it is still *British* librarianship for which there is a demand. British standards still receive respect in competition with the standards of other countries in which librarianship has more practitioners, more money, and stronger organization. This position is unlikely to last, however, unless rapid action is taken by the Library Association, with the backing of the British Government, to preserve and strengthen it.

Those responsible for shaping library policy overseas, and for expenditure of public funds on libraries, sometimes ask, "Is it worth the trouble and expense to insist on British qualifications and British standards?" There is a discernible tendency to accept other library qualifications, other patterns of service, which can be secured perhaps more easily, and which are sometimes offered free of cost to the recipient country. Yet there are still territories, inside and outside the Commonwealth, where British library qualifications, rightly or wrongly, are more highly esteemed than any others and where the local intention is to emulate the British pattern of librarianship. This need not be interpreted as a compliment to British librarianship; it may simply be a reflection of ignorance concerning the standards achieved by librarianship elsewhere. The fact remains that some countries and many individuals look to the United Kingdom for guidance and help, and too often British librarianship proves too poverty-stricken financially, and occasionally too unimaginative, to provide it.

What are the problems that British librarianship could help to solve in overseas territories?

Firstly, there is the problem of access to specialist advice on library problems. It needs to be known, officially, in the United Kingdom that there is a new awareness of the value of libraries in economic development, particularly in tropical countries. Unesco, and other bodies such as American philanthropic foundations, have sent consultants and experts of various kinds to certain countries to report and advise on library

development. Some of the experts sent by Unesco have been British librarians. They have concentrated on particular areas or on particular problems. There remain countless places where advice is urgently needed, and where problems exist that can only be studied effectively on the spot. It has already been recognized that British books need to be supplied to these territories; it needs to be accepted also that British librarianship might well be extended to them.

Secondly, it needs to be recognized that when students from British schools of librarianship return to their homelands many of them, almost from the time they disembark, have to shoulder responsibilities equal to those borne by the most senior members of our profession in the United Kingdom. Contacts with the United Kingdom sometimes lapse rather quickly; all too soon these young librarians experience isolation from professional contacts; it is not enough to have Chaucer House several thousands of miles away.

Thirdly, every librarian overseas, especially if he works in the smaller territories which still have links with the United Kingdom, has to deal with the problem of library staff education and training. There are not enough library schools. (For example, I am writing this in Malaya—dependent, still well disposed towards Britain, and developing at a speed that is exhilarating. At least fifty qualified librarians are required now in Malaya and Singapore; and hundreds more are likely to be required in this part of South-East Asia within the next five years. There is no school of librarianship.)

What can the Library Association do about this? If whatever is conned by "British culture" or "British way of life" means anything, it is unthinkable that the Association should do nothing.

The following are some suggestions:

(1) The Association can add to its staff an Officer for Overseas Libraries. Those of us in the overseas library field greatly value all the information we request and obtain so readily from the existing staff at Chaucer House, but there is no one officer there whose duty it is to specialize in the problems of librarianship outside the United Kingdom. An officer for Overseas Libraries would need to travel extensively by air; much of the time he would need to work in the field, analysing local problems, surveying libraries, giving lectures, taking part in local courses, doing some classification and cataloguing of books on the spot in order to get new services started; he would have to be prepared to sweat, to be bitten by numerous species of insects, to travel locally

under any conditions of discomfort, and eschewing the notorious British arrogance, learn to meet and talk to people as readily in an African forest village as in the clamorous community halls of Chinatowns of the East. He would need a small office staff at Chaucer House to maintain liaison and make arrangements during his absence in the field.

(2) The Library Association, as a matter of urgency, in association with overseas governments and other bodies, could seek to establish schools of librarianship at spots where they are most needed. Tutors from library schools in the United Kingdom are needed overseas, both permanently in some places and temporarily on secondment in others.

(3) The Association might well amend the existing examination syllabus so that overseas librarianship is given a more definite place in it. Many important topics are covered already but the attention given to them in teaching and examination seems insufficiently intensive to be likely to satisfy librarians in countries overseas. Subjects which need special attention are library buildings in the tropics—dozens of remarkable buildings have been erected since 1945 in tropical countries—and book preservation problems in tropical climates. The Final examination, part 2, might perhaps have an additional optional paper designated "Tropical Librarianship"; alternatively, there might be another specialist paper with this designation in the Final examination, part 4. If, at the same time, the syllabus of the Registration examination could be made more flexible, and especially if the public library bias that has been so much deplored overseas as well as at home, might be still further reduced, the value of the examination system to overseas libraries would be enhanced and library associations in newly developing territories would not be compelled to devise their own examination syllabuses.

To carry out these suggestions, and possibly others that other overseas librarians may wish to make, the Association would need to obtain extra finance. Much of the work envisaged is international in character, although it would best be handled by the professional Association. Co-operation with Unesco and the British Council, with governments and library associations in the territories where help is needed, and close contact with the International Relations Office of the American Library Association would be necessary; if the British Government and certain international bodies could provide the finance, the goodwill that undoubtedly exists within the Library Association towards librarians and

library services of overseas territories could be effectively directed and could achieve sound and far-reaching results.

For the benefit of some overseas readers it is necessary, perhaps, to add that these proposals, if implemented, need not constitute a new manifestation of British "colonial" cultural aggression.

British "colonialism" is dead and buried in most of the territories the writer has in mind, and in others it has never existed. It is believed that many countries, new and old, are as willing to receive British librarianship as they are to accept British cars, chemicals, machine tools, books, copper piping, or any other form of technical aid.

Branch and Section Elections NORTHERN BRANCH

Nominations are invited for members of the Branch Committee. Nominations should be signed by two members of the Branch and countersigned by the nominee, and must reach the Hon. Secretary, Miss D. Thompson, Public Library, Wallsend, Northumberland, not later than 15th November. Nominations may be made only by, and on behalf of, members whose subscriptions are not in arrears on 1st July.

MEDICAL SECTION

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE FOR 1961 AND 1962

Nominations are invited for the offices of Chairman, Hon. Secretary/Treasurer and Hon. Assistant Secretary and for five members of the Committee. Nominations signed by two members of the Section and countersigned by the nominee should reach the Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. J. Hipkins, 6 Crossways, Sutton, Surrey, not later than 1st October 1960.

SOUTH WESTERN BRANCH

Members are reminded that nominations for the Branch Committee 1961 must be received by the Hon. Secretary, City Library, Winchester, not later than Wednesday, 5th October.

YOUTH LIBRARIES SECTION

The following members have been nominated by the committee as officers for 1961:

Chairman: Miss J. Butler.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. M. S. Crouch.

Hon. Treasurer: Miss D. D. Chilcot.

Hon. Membership Secretary: Miss N. A. Dale.

Ex-officio: Mr. H. R. Mainwood (Retiring Chairman).

NORTHERN BRANCH ESSAY COMPETITION, 1960

The prize has been awarded to G. A. Thompson, A.L.A., of Hebburn Technical College, for his essay entitled "The next twenty years".

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ESSAY PRIZE, 1960

The L.A. Essay Prize for 1960 has been awarded to Mr. Jon Martin, of W. Riding County Library, for his essay entitled "Librarianship—one world". The essay will appear in the October issue of the RECORD.

ROYAL AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY

The Royal Aeronautical Society, which was founded in 1866, has now formed an Historical Section and in connection with this, an attempt is being made to register all sources and depositories of aeronautical historical material. It is felt that many libraries may have manuscripts, photographs, notebooks, etc., which, because one of the pioneers lived in the district, have been lodged with the local authority. Similarly, local museums may have relics of the early years of powered flights and of the earlier years of ballooning. If any librarian has knowledge of such material and will inform the Secretary

of the Royal Aeronautical Society, it will be much appreciated.

For Exchange

The Commonwealth National Library, Canberra, Australia, has the following publications for exchange:

Annual catalogue of Australian publications. This Catalogue, commenced in 1936 (vols. 1, 3-8 are out of print) is Australia's national bibliography.

Australian books. The aim of this annual publication, as expressed in its preface, is "to meet the growing need ... for an authoritative reference and reading list of books dealing with Australia or of Australian authorship, wherever published".

Australian public affairs information service provides a monthly index (with yearly cumulations, as from 1955), to the subjects scattered over the many new books, pamphlets, current periodicals and government publications from English-speaking countries, in-so-far as these publications have a bearing on Australian political, economic, cultural and social affairs.

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The Danish Library System*

By KNUD LARSEN, Librarian, Handelshøjskolen (School of Economics and Business Administration), Copenhagen

IN speaking to you about the Danish library system, I should prefer to trouble you as little as possible with the history of the libraries, but to a certain extent it is unavoidable, as the system is the result of an historical development. I must also say more of the public libraries than you perhaps want to hear, as they form an integral part of the whole system.

In your language you have a saying that necessity is the mother of invention. We say that necessity teaches a naked woman to spin, and I must admit that this is probably the starting point of the close co-operation that exists between Danish libraries. They have always had too small funds at their disposal, and so they have been obliged to find means to make their funds go as far as possible.

But there may be other reasons why Danish library conditions differ so much from the British, and I shall point out a few.

Denmark is a small country, and distances are easily overcome. It has only one great city, where nearly all research institutions have been situated for centuries. A tendency to decentralize has been predominant of late, but until now only the recently founded university of Aarhus has been affected. If this tendency continues, we may be obliged to readjust the provision of research material to new points of view. But why should not the next generation have their problems?

I will give you the background of the system and describe it as it is working now.

Copenhagen has two important libraries, the University Library and the Royal Library. The former dates back to 1479, but was completely destroyed by fire in 1728, and had to start anew. The Royal Library was founded in 1660 and has had no losses during the centuries. Both of them were, of course, for a very long time general libraries and open only to a small number of citizens. But as the demand for books outside university circles was not high, the shortage was probably not seriously felt.

However, at the end of the eighteenth century conditions changed. The demand for general education was an outstanding feature of the Age of Enlightenment. New classes of society were intellectually activated, and so the demand for better library service increased among scholars as

well as among other cultured citizens. For the scholars it was a great help that the Royal Library was opened for general use in 1793 but, of course, this library could not satisfy the general readers. These readers were given a special opportunity of borrowing books. The historian, P. F. Suhm, had a private library of about 100,000 volumes, and for twenty years he opened it for use by everybody who wanted to borrow books. I consider this one of the most touching examples of humanity in the eighteenth century. But even these arrangements were insufficient. How did people get the books they needed? There is one way which we librarians are sometimes inclined to forget; that is to buy books. The eighteenth century was the century of the big private scholarly collections, and even imaginative literature seems to have been bought to a great extent. The Danish-Norwegian Ludvig Holberg was, in the first half of the eighteenth century, at the same time professor in the University of Copenhagen and a playwright. He was also very keen to make a fortune, and so he had his comedies printed, and sold them direct to people from his study in his professorial quarters, and he seems to have made a lot of money. But let us turn back to what we consider the more normal way of getting books.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century many associations of citizens were formed in the towns, and besides their social activities they lent books to their members. In the villages the clergy were interested in enlightenment, but probably emphasized didactic literature too much to transform the Danish peasants into readers. Later on the schoolmasters were active, but they were so afraid of literature which might hurt the feelings and morals of anybody that they confined themselves to harmless literature, which in most cases is the same as useless literature.

This is a short survey of the position of the Danish libraries until the last half of the nineteenth century.

As I have told you, the University Library and the Royal Library were quite independent of each other. But when Denmark got its free constitution in 1849, the two libraries came under the same ministry, the Ministry of Education, and a committee was set up to consider the relationship between these libraries. In their report this com-

* An address given to the London Group of the University and Research Section on 16th March, 1960.

mittee drew up as a general principle that there are books so seldom needed that a single copy in a single library will suffice to meet the demand, and that in those cases more than one copy should not be bought. Furthermore, there are fields of knowledge which have so few students that it is unreasonable for more than one library to provide the literature concerned, the other libraries being content to have handbooks and surveys. For the first time in the history of Danish libraries these words of wisdom were heard, words which were the lodestar of the following development. But when later, as a consequence, it was proposed to merge the two libraries, the two directors defended their libraries with tooth and nail. Not until 1943 were the two libraries united under a common director. But from that time, that is to say from the middle of the nineteenth century, the University Library was also opened to the public. Even if amalgamation was now a taboo-word, bitter necessity forced them to divide the realm. The division was based on the fact that the University Library already had a good deal of science and medicine, and so these subjects became the main fields of that library, while the Royal Library covered the humanities, and was at the same time the national library for the whole of Danish literature.

At this time several research libraries had come into existence. It would take me into too much detail to tell you their history, even if it would be interesting from our point of view, in that you would see a constant sequence of amalgamations of smaller libraries into bigger and better working libraries, and I think you would often be surprised to see private institutions' willingness to give up their libraries, when they felt that their purpose would be better served in another way. If you are interested, you will find this development described in the *Journal of documentation* for 1951, pp. 83-91.

I must pass on to the year 1924 when a library committee was set up. All the principal libraries were represented, and the committee went into a detailed study of all aspects of research library organization. This committee reported on their findings in 1927. This report contained a scheme according to which each of the two great libraries should cover a clearly defined area of the literature, and a number of research libraries were chosen as main libraries, each for a special field of literature. So it was possible, when all resources were pooled, to place at the scholars' disposal a fairly complete general library. As a consequence of this agreement, a certain redistribution of the literature was carried out, especially between the

two great libraries. The agreement was carried out in full freedom. All libraries may buy the books they feel they need and can afford. In many cases, of course, a single copy of a book or a periodical will not suffice, even in the same library several copies may be needed. But you know that in all libraries there are many books on the shelves which are rarely used, and they ought not to be found in more than one library.

We now try to find ways of refining this system. As an example of one way I can mention the subject of economics. Economic theory and politics are within the scope of the Royal Library, while business administration is covered by the School of Economics and Business Administration, and some aspects of it also by Denmark's Technical Library. Now experts got together and made a list of periodicals in the whole field of economics which they felt should be available in Copenhagen, and they decided in which libraries they should be available. After that we exchanged sets of periodicals without aiming at any equivalence in giving and taking. I can give you another example. Psychology is a difficult field, because it has so many aspects. The main library is a psychological institution of the university, but educational psychology, personnel psychology, industrial psychology, advertising psychology are special aspects which are catered for by other libraries, and so once a month representatives of the interested libraries have a meeting, where they bring all the material they have collected on new literature, and they discuss it and decide what shall be bought and by what libraries. These are only two examples, but we are continually trying to find new ways of rationalizing the intake of literature in our libraries.

I would emphasize another fact, as the practice seems to be different in our two countries. All these libraries are open to everybody who wants to borrow books from them, and their use is free of charge. You may ask me if that does not lead to misuse, but I must say no. The general reader quite naturally goes to the public libraries, and only if these cannot meet his demand will he turn to the research libraries. We even encourage this procedure, when distances do not prevent it. It is much easier for us to help a man if we can talk with him, than if we have to use a public library as intermediary.

We have good reasons for thanking former generations of librarians. They were very keen on collecting books. Maybe they were not so eager to lend books. Perhaps we should be thankful for that too. Otherwise we should not find the books in as good a condition as we generally do.

Museums of books have their use like many other museums. But that is not what modern librarians understand by librarianship. Our job is not to make barriers between books and man, but to provide for books serving any reasonable purpose. And it is not until this century that this point of view has been fully realized by Danish librarians.

We will now turn to the public libraries to see how they are working, and working jointly with the university and research libraries. I have mentioned that in the nineteenth century there were attempts to establish popular libraries, but it was not until this century that the influence from the British and American library movement brought about public libraries in the modern sense of the word, and especially after 1920, when a libraries' act was passed, the development has been powerful. The act was changed several times. The act now in force was passed in 1959.

This act presupposes that the initiative for the founding of libraries will come from the local population. It may be the municipality or it may be an association with that special purpose which establishes the library, but whoever it is, the library must be open to any of the citizens without charge. If this condition is fulfilled, the government will contribute 80 per cent of £1,250 and 40 per cent of the rest. Of these grants $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is retained by the government in a fund by which purposes of common interest to the libraries are subsidized. This is one of the most beneficial stipulations of the libraries' act. Many useful enterprises could not be sustained without that fund.

The yearly governmental contribution to the activities of the public libraries is about £700,000. Of course the government must control that this sum is used in accordance with the aim-section of the act, saying that the libraries will have to promote dissemination of knowledge and enlightenment by fiction and non-fiction and other educational literature. Therefore the State Inspectorate of Public Libraries was set up. But this government office has not only been a controller, but much more the spokesman of the libraries to the government, and an institution which has been the source of establishment and improvement of library service all over the country.

Many of these libraries, of course, must be small parish libraries, and in order to support them, 33 libraries in large towns have been chosen to function as so-called central libraries. They are at the same time public libraries for their towns and central libraries for a certain area. They get a special government grant for the accomplish-

ment of this function, which consists of having available a collection of such books as the small libraries cannot afford to buy. These books will be sent to the libraries by a circulating car on request, or the readers may, if they prefer that, go to the central library and choose the books they want. Thus the small libraries will have access to the same stock of books as the bigger ones. Another function of the central libraries is to advise the small libraries on book-selection and, if wanted, to provide books completely catalogued, bound and ready for loan.

Even the central libraries cannot always have the stock of books needed by everybody, and therefore, to help the central libraries, there is a chief central library, being the State Library at Aarhus. This library is at the same time a university library, serving the University of Aarhus, and no sharp distinction is made between those two functions. That is to say that the half a million volumes of this library are available to any reader of even the smallest library. Many doctors, clergymen and schoolmasters and many other persons are carrying through serious studies in the villages of Denmark. Here we are at the point where the public libraries and the research libraries meet. Not only these books are available for the remote research worker. Also the stocks of all the other libraries belonging to the Copenhagen system of libraries are available to anybody through the intermediary of a library.

The realization of our ideal, that anybody, wherever he lives in Denmark, should have access to any book he needs for a serious purpose, involves, of course, in practice problems of information. If the library knows exactly where to apply for a requested book, it is fairly easy to get it. If not, the request is sent to the Information Bureau of the State Inspectorate of Public Libraries. There they have the necessary bibliographies to verify the titles, and they have a profound knowledge of all the possibilities of borrowing books, and they will forward the request to the library where the book is known, or supposed, to be. Sometimes, of course, it will have to go to several libraries before the book is traced. If it cannot be found, and the request is supposed to be of importance, the Information Bureau will turn to foreign libraries, mostly the Scandinavian, but also for instance to the National Central Library.

A good help both for the Information Bureau and for the individual libraries is the printed yearly accession catalogue, containing the foreign accessions of all important Danish research libraries. In the years after the second world war

arrears have reduced its usefulness, but we hope the gaps will soon be filled.

An institution which is useful to all types of Danish libraries is the Danish Bibliographic Bureau. It is an independent institution, but in several of its tasks it is supported by the 2½ per cent fund. On its board are representatives of both university libraries and public libraries. One of its main functions is to edit the national bibliography but, besides that, it edits and publishes a wide range of current bibliographies, indispensable for the public libraries, and edits and distributes printed catalogue cards for all essential Danish books as well. It is the centre of bibliographical work in Denmark, and many bibliographies which would otherwise never have found a publisher, are sponsored by it.

Another feature of Danish libraries, which is of special interest, is the education of librarians. For more than 40 years a library school for the staff of the public libraries has existed, connected with the State Inspectorate of Public Libraries, while there was no school for those employed in the university and research libraries, but some three years ago a Danish Library School was founded by the government and established on university level. The school occupies a new building well designed for teaching all the special subjects covered.

The staff is composed of a director, four full-time lecturers, two half-time lecturers and a varying number of part-time teachers.

The School comprises two sections: Section I for students qualifying for posts as librarians in public libraries; Section II for posts as librarians or assistants in university and research libraries. The education is free for all students.

The pre-entry qualification for the two sections is "studentereksamens". I have been told that the approximate British equivalent would be General Certificate of Education, Advanced Level. Those qualifying for posts as librarians in university libraries must have a university degree.

Section I aiming at posts in the public libraries comprises the following education:

(a) six months of practical service in an approved library;

(b) a six months' preparatory course at the library school;

(c) two years of practical service in an approved library;

(d) a final one-year course at the library school.

During the first six months of practical service, the student will have to study basic reference books and to read fiction and non-fiction according to a list sent out from the school.

In the two years between the preparatory course and the final course, the students keep in close contact with the school. They must write papers on various subjects, and they are supposed to read about 40,000 pages of fiction and non-fiction.

The curriculum of the preparatory and the final course at the school comprises:

- Danish book-knowledge.
- Literary history.
- History of books and libraries.
- Reference books.
- Bibliography.
- Classification.
- Cataloguing.
- Library legislature.
- Library administration.
- Central library work.
- Reference work.
- Circulation work.
- Technical services.
- Library buildings.
- Book selection.
- Audio-visual aids.
- Work with study groups.
- English, French and German texts on librarianship.
- Psychology.
- Sociology.

Section II comprises librarians and assistants already working in university or research libraries. The teaching is spread over one year and the number of lectures given to the librarians is 250-300 and to the assistants about 200. The lectures are partly given to both groups jointly and partly separately. The curriculum comprises:

- Types of libraries.
- Library administration.
- Technical services.
- Cataloguing and classification.
- Book selection.
- Binding.
- General bibliography.
- General reference books.
- Special bibliographies and reference books (with three elective lines: Humanities; Science; Technology).
- Readers' service.
- Co-operation between libraries.
- Book production.
- History of books and manuscripts.
- History of libraries and book trade.

As you may see, the education for work in public libraries is much more elaborate than for the work in university and research libraries. It depends partly on the fact that the latter have no tradition of a common education. It will have to find its form and extent in the course of years, but partly also on the fact that these libraries form a very heterogeneous group, in which the literature and the organization differs so much from one library to another that much of the necessary knowledge will have to be acquired in the individual libraries.

Now I have painted a picture of the Danish libraries. I have done it in the impressionistic style, that is to say, not giving too many details in order not to bore you. Perhaps the colours are not quite naturalistic either—they are probably too rosy. I may give some correction in asking the question: is then everybody content? The reply must be: nobody is content.

The librarians complain of not having the necessary funds for buying books, and if they get the books, they have nowhere to put them. The reading-rooms and the study-rooms are insufficient. The staffs are too small to cope with the growing work, and if they get them, there is not room for them to work efficiently. And, of course, salaries are too low. The research workers complain of not having their fields properly covered, and I suppose they are right. The readers of the public libraries complain of not getting the new books quickly enough. They have to read books which sometimes are several years old. The publishers and the booksellers complain of not being able to sell books, because everybody can borrow them, and the authors maintain that they are starving, and that people ought to pay for reading their books. This has been admitted by the government, and the authors of fiction now get a yearly compensation for the free loan of their books according to the number of copies of their books on the shelves of the public libraries. But nevertheless they are not satisfied. These grants will go to the well established authors, and not to the young authors who really want them.

So you see, everybody is unsatisfied, and perhaps they should be. It is the way to improvement.

SOME RECENT MATERIAL ON DANISH LIBRARIES

- "Federated libraries." Raymond E. Mahoney. *Library Journal*, Jan. 1951. LXXVII, 1. pp. 15-20.
- "Bringing the books to the people: fifty years of public libraries in Denmark." Carl Thomsen. *An Leabharlann*, II (2), June, 1953. pp. 39-41, 48.
- "Public libraries in Denmark." Lionel R. McColvin. *RECORD*, April 1953. pp. 103-109.
- "The public libraries of Scandinavia." O. Fritiof Ander. *Illinois Libraries*, 35 (5), May 1953. pp. 191-206.
- "Danish Public Libraries Act." N.Z. *Libraries*, 17 (6), July 1954. pp. 129-134.
- "Danish Libraries." Helga Pinholt. N.Z. *Libraries*, 17 (2), March 1954. pp. 48-50.
- "Patterns of library government and coverage in European nations." Leon Carnovsky. *Library Quarterly*, 24 (2), April 1954. pp. 138-153.
- "The Danish Bibliographical Institute." Bodil Normann. *Libri*, 6 (3), 1956. pp. 239-246.
- "Denmark and its libraries." M. K. McGurl. *An Leabharlann*, 16 (1), June 1958. pp. 37-49.

"The Danish Bibliographical Office." Palle Birkelund. *Library Journal*, 84 (5), March 1st, 1959. pp. 708-711.
 "Librarianship, library schools and library associations in Scandinavia." Charles Deane Kent. *Ontario Library Review*, 43 (3), August 1959. pp. 210-214.
The Public Libraries in Denmark. Preben Kirkegaard. Copenhagen. Det Danske Selskab, 1950. (Danish Information Handbooks.)

Scarborough Conference Papers

Copies of the Scarborough Conference Papers and Summaries of Discussions will be available as soon as possible after the Conference. Orders should be placed now with the Secretary, since only a limited number will be printed.

The price will be 5s. each, postage 6d. (£2 per dozen, postage extra; fractions of a dozen being charged as single copies).

ACTES DU CONSEIL DE LA FIAB

A limited number of copies of the *Actes du Conseil de la FIAB*, vol. 24, are available from the Secretary of the Library Association, price 40s., post free. Orders should be accompanied with a remittance.

SUBJECT BOOKLISTS RECENTLY ISSUED BY BRITISH LIBRARIES

June-July, 1960

- Atomic energy: a select list of books. Compiled in connection with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Exhibition. 16 p. Bradford P.L.
- Bradford and district: a list of material for the environmental study of Bradford. 52 p. Bradford P.L.
- Samuel Johnson, born 18th September, 1709; died 13th December, 1784: a select list of books. 3 p. Bradford P.L.
- A select list of books on cookery. Book list No. 24. 7 p. Carlisle P.L.
- Recent additions on science and technology. 36 p. Gateshead P.L.
- Choose your career. 3rd ed. 12 p. Paddington P.L.
- Exploring Britain. Booklist No. 21. 50 p. Surrey Co.L.
- Sets of vocal music. Book List No. 22. 44 p. Surrey Co.L.

Corrections to L.A. Year Book, 1960

Please amend entry to read:

- p. vi, lines, 17-18
Reference, Special and Information.
- p. 152
 FAIRCLOUGH, R. H., M.A., Asst. Under-Lib., Cambridge Univ. L.

Please add the following entry:

- p. 355
 TONGUE, S. C., Sen. Asst., Essex. A 1954

Correction to L.A. Record, August 1960

Please amend entry to read:

- p. 207
 BRADLEY.—Mr. P. Bradley, A.L.A., formerly Librarian, Durham Technical College, to be Chief Cataloguer, Bexley P.L.

Public Libraries in Eastern Europe

By D. J. WELSH, B.A.

STUDY of the professional journals of librarianship of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary over the past 18 months, although not the equivalent of a study-tour of the public libraries in these countries, nevertheless provides some information in a field relatively unfamiliar in this country. The material in this article is entirely drawn from these professional journals: their interpretation is left to the reader.

Poland

Poland's Central Directorate of Libraries, with traditions extending back to the early nineteenth century, was liquidated in 1951, so there has since been no central organization responsible for co-ordinating the country's library system or policy. Attempts were made between the "thaw" of October 1956 and 1958 by the Association of Polish Librarians and other organizations to form a library council to carry on these functions, but the only Government department concerned with Poland's library system as a whole is the "Library Section" of the Council of Culture and Art, itself a department of the Ministry of Culture and Art. This Section was formed in 1958, but is still regarded as little more than a stepping stone to further development. The want of a central organization of this kind has affected, in particular, the inter-library loan system, which is considered a "vital problem" in Poland at present, while the need of a handbook on methods of organizing inter-library loans is also felt. Some public libraries, and others, such as the Poznan City Library and the Warsaw School of Economic Planning Library, are developing systems of their own.

Poland has some 6,500 public libraries and 22,000 "distribution points" in rural areas, serving a total population of some 25 millions. Public libraries are the responsibility of the local National Council, consisting of elected members who often lack experience and funds for administering libraries. Neglect of libraries by the National Councils has tended to make local librarians "resign from the educational function of the library under pressure from borrowers," with a resultant decline in the quality of book stock. Some libraries have initiated a "Friends of the Library" system, whose members may provide funds for book-purchase: however, the "Friends"

tend to specify what books are to be bought ("detective stories") and these are kept on reserve shelves, not available to other borrowers.

Few new public library buildings have been erected in the past 15 years, nor did the many "Houses of Culture", built during what is now called "the past period", co-operate with local libraries. Many librarians had to make do with what premises they could find, and as a result 45 per cent of Poland's public libraries are still in "totally unsuitable" buildings which are "damp, cold and dark". Many local authorities lack funds for essential repairs to library buildings. The distribution of public libraries throughout Poland as a whole is uneven: the Katowice administrative district, with its three million population and 34 towns ranging between 10,000 and 100,000 inhabitants, have no library buildings as such, so shops or offices, "more or less equipped with lending departments", have to serve.

A general decline in the use of the rural "distribution points" has occurred during the past five years: in the Olsztyn administrative district, 12·9 per cent of the rural population was registered for borrowing in 1954, but by 1958 this figure had declined to 9·1 per cent. Causes of the decline included lack of trained staff, irregular hours of opening, few new acquisitions and small stocks, averaging one book per reader. The main cause, however, is believed to have been the over-rapid development of the "distribution point" system, unaccompanied by the expected increase in readers. Now larger libraries are being established in the towns, and the use of mobile libraries for outlying districts has been suggested.

However, there has been an increase throughout Poland in the use of city and town public libraries, ranging from 12·4 per cent total population in 1954 to 14·1 per cent in 1958. Even so, the Warsaw City public library and its branches found that some 10,000 of their registered borrowers in 1958 failed to re-register in 1959 (registration of borrowers is carried out annually). Here the blame was placed, mainly, on frequent staff changes. Poznan city library has 9·2 per cent of the total population registered and hopes to have 15 per cent by 1970.

Until 1954 book purchase for public libraries was centralized: this gave librarians the excuse, when complaints were made about their book

stock, that "this is what they send us". Libraries also had to acquire large quantities of books on Marx-Leninism, "remaindered" after reforms in the State Publishing House, though average issues of this kind of material have never exceeded two per 1,000 volumes issued over the past eight years. The decentralization of book purchase, regarded generally as an improvement, is nevertheless hampered in provincial towns and villages because librarians have no reliable system of finding out what new books are published, and when: the only reliable guide is often late, and the books no longer in print. Local bookshops often prefer supplying individual purchasers and village librarians have to take what is left: as a result, authors such as Camus, Aldous Huxley and Kafka (in translation) are to be found in remote village libraries serving an agricultural population, such as Lubska, with its total stock of 515 books.

Open access in public libraries is still in the experimental stage, as in the Soviet Union. None of the 35 branches of the Lodz City libraries has complete open access except to "selected stock" and "books we should like people to read". The Lowicz Town and District Library introduced partial open access in 1958 as an experiment, and readers were "very pleased on the whole", though the librarian complains that "readers do not always replace books in the proper place". A member of the Warsaw City Public Library who visited this country in 1959 expressed admiration for the simplicity of the charging systems used in British public libraries, though she pointed out that these methods fail to record what books a borrower has read.

Staff training is one of the main problems facing Polish librarianship at present. Between 1949 and 1958, some 6,000 trained librarians graduated from a two-year course held at Jarocin, while special six-month courses are held for public librarians. The Gdynia public libraries hold a "training Wednesday" once a month at which central and branch staff (mostly married women) meet for a discussion of the "book of the month" and professional matters, in which it is "everyone's duty to take part".

Polish librarians in general agree that it is "high time for radical changes" in the country's library system, and it is hoped that trips abroad by librarians, impossible before 1956, will help bring this about.

Czechoslovakia

Proposals for a "Library Law" to give uniformity to the Czechoslovak library system were put

forward in the Czech National Assembly in June, 1959. Attempts had been made since 1950 to introduce similar measures, but it was not until the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party gave its support in 1958 that headway was made. Now centralization and co-ordination of library work throughout the country is regarded as a "Leninist principle", as Deputy Supkova called it when she introduced the proposals. The main purpose of the law is to unite the 60,000 libraries of all types (national, university, technical, public, "mass", Trade Union, factory and juvenile libraries) into an "important factor in Socialist education", based primarily on the public and technical libraries and run by the Central Library Council which was founded in 1955 as an office of the Ministry of Culture (since 1957 of the Ministry of Education). The council works through district and rural commissions to "overcome the influence of bourgeois ideology and propagate Communist ideas" in the country's library system.

The text of the law has since been published as a supplement to *Knihovník** and it deals with the "traditional duties of librarians—books, bibliography and conservation" as well as the "study of the theory of librarianship and methodology". Among other provisions it emphasizes the development of an inter-library loan system to ensure that "any citizen in any part of the Republic shall obtain any book required".

With a population of over 13 millions, Czechoslovakia had nearly 15,000 public libraries in 1955. Slovakia has 900 public libraries per million population (the United Kingdom has 636), though of the total 19 million book stock of the country's public libraries, Slovakia holds less than four million and Czech libraries have six times as many annual issues. Some public libraries in Slovakia have up to 40 per cent of the local population registered as borrowers, though these are "mainly children, housewives and old people".

As in the other "Peoples' Democracies" the rural library system is based on "distribution points", few of which have their own premises, though the District Library at Tisnova successfully adapted a former cinema, and there are a number of mobile libraries, such as that based on Krnovska, which visits 28 towns and villages, including a Greek settlement: in 1958, its driver librarian issued 34,000 books.

Open access, as elsewhere in Eastern Europe, is still infrequent in the public libraries of Czechoslovakia, and the stock available on open shelves

* The Czech professional journal.

is carefully selected. The Prague City Library introduced open access in 1957, as the "free choice" system (i.e., based on the catalogue) proved unequal to meeting the demand, and issues have gone up to 3,000 daily. Marx-Leninist and other political literature is shelved by the issue desk, and borrowers have to pass through this section to reach the other classes. On the other hand, Kladna district public library ceased open access in 1955 and modelled the library more closely on the Soviet system, when issues at once declined. The library at Znojmo (staff of four, with 4,250 registered borrowers and annual issue of 127,000) introduced open access in 1958 for "social, political and progressive literature", but the result was disappointing, since the "former bourgeois", at whom this stock was aimed, ignored it. Most juvenile libraries have open access.

One result of the introduction of open access in certain public libraries has been the neglect or abandoning altogether of the catalogue: readers ceased using it, and new readers never did. To remedy this, a special State Commission on cataloguing in public libraries was set up in 1957.

Despite an increase of trained staff in public libraries, particularly between 1950 and 1954, Czechoslovakia still has a shortage of professional librarians, and most graduates of library schools prefer other branches such as the national, technical or university libraries.

Bulgaria

The need for reforms and reorganization in the Bulgarian library system was emphasized at the IVth session of the Bulgarian National Council on 24th December, 1959. That the reforms will tend towards unification of the system on the whole seemed evident from a resolution passed by the Ministry of Education and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party regarding public libraries in towns and villages, while centralization was urged as "essential" at a two-day congress of public librarians held in June, 1959, in which 71 librarians, with representatives of the Ministry of Education and the Trade Unions took part. Centralization has already come into being in some towns and districts, such as the Plovdiv city libraries, consisting of the formerly independent "Vazov" State Library, the "Gorky" City Library and the City Juvenile Library, which now form one unit with centralized administration, finance, cataloguing and information service.

In 1959 Bulgaria had 4,557 public libraries with seven million book-stock. Before 1952, few

libraries had more than 3,000 volumes, but now nearly 500 libraries exceed this figure. Bulgaria has a population of some eight millions, yet, with an overall average of 1.95 books per head, it still has the lowest average of all the "Peoples' Democracies", though it was stated in the National Assembly in March, 1959, that "the lowest figure for successful Socialist building and Communist education" is four volumes per head.

Some public libraries show a high rate of increase in the quantity of book stock. Nova Zagroda Public Library, with 3,000 books in 1952, now has over 22,000 and Sandaski (800 books in 1952) has 16,000. One of the largest public libraries in Bulgaria, at Kazaluk, which was founded in 1873, has doubled its stock in the past 15 years and now has 8,000 registered borrowers, a quarter of the town's population. This library has been making special efforts to register more "working-class readers", for in 1958 the "working-class element" amounted to only 10 per cent of the total readership. The library now supplies books to workers' hostels, Pioneer camps, "educational camps", army units, factories and schools, and has opened three branch libraries in working-class districts. Issues have increased, though the predominant element in the library's users is still "housewives". Similar publicity measures were adopted by the staff of the Botevgrad Town Public Library, where assistants persuaded members of the public to "sign cards promising to become borrowers", then displayed the cards in government offices, cinemas and shops. Posters explaining that the library is free and open to all were also displayed, and talks on the library were broadcast from the local radio station. State employees are expected to register as borrowers, since use of the public library is considered a "useful form of social activity".

A number of new libraries in villages throughout Bulgaria have been built during the past three years, though librarians complain that architects "laugh at and ignore" their recommendations. As a result, many of the libraries are too small ("they do not hold more than 600 books") and are badly arranged ("books have to be issued through a hole in the wall" and "borrowers have to cross two rooms to reach the issue desk"). Nevertheless, issues are high in many of these village libraries: at Dzhinchovtsi, with a population of 230, the voluntary librarian has an annual issue of 2,200, with a stock of 1,200 books and 120 registered readers.

"Partial" open access is general in Bulgarian public libraries, and in some cases was introduced

to help ease difficulties caused by staff shortages. At Mikhailovgrad, one assistant could only deal with 85 readers using the closed access system, but can now issue up to 350 books in the same period of time. "Partial" open access operates in two ways: either certain classes only are on open access, such as Dewey 200, now called "Religion and the Struggle Against it", where it is hoped that borrowers reading "reactionary religious literature" will be persuaded to choose books on "Communist ethics" as well; alternatively, only a selected part of the stock is accessible, and "worthless, harmful publications of no interest today" are kept in the stack. However, "this does not mean that these works should never be issued". Open access is still being carefully examined in the Bulgarian professional journal.

Bulgaria now has 1,100 trained librarians. The State Institute of Librarianship in Sofia runs a two-year course, which the Director hopes to extend to three years. These courses are attended by between 40 and 50 students annually. During the course, 276 hours are devoted to the study of Marx-Leninism, materialism and political economy, and 93 hours to the study of Russian, with 32 hours on the "technique of the book" and 120 hours practical work. A number of public libraries run 45-day courses of their own, and these are to be extended to 60 days. To celebrate National Day in 1959, the Sofia district national council directed 29 newly-qualified librarians to work in public and Trade Union libraries on completion of the 45-day course. This course includes "political training", and from this year the Ministry of Education and Culture has decided to include lectures on "The Communist Party, the governmental system in Bulgaria and international politics" in the syllabus.

Hungary

Unification of the Hungarian library system is already highly developed and its 18,000 public libraries, serving a population of some ten millions, all use the same methods and organization, and form part of the over-all library system controlled by the State Library Council, the main aim of which is the unification of library policy throughout the country. The Council has been accused in the past of various errors ("conservatism" and overdue haste) but its position was strengthened during 1959 and it has issued a list of 70 problems to be solved within the present three-year plan. These include work with 14-19 year-olds, assistance to readers in public libraries, juvenile libraries, the compilation of an official cataloguing code and staff training. Long-term

problems to be solved during the 15 year plan (1961-1975) include "doing away with the bourgeois capitalist vestiges" in the Hungarian library system, the modernization of methods and the organization of better contacts with Socialist and "progressive" capitalist states.

Since 1952 public libraries have been administered by the Council of Ministers as part of the system of "people's education", and the country has been divided into 19 administrative districts, each of from five to 14 "counties", which have their own town and village libraries. Hungary has 17 city libraries and 3,800 village libraries, with a total stock of 3½ million books. The remainder is made up of Trade Union, factory and "mass" libraries. The village libraries are run by local National councils, though as elsewhere in Eastern Europe, these sometimes lack experience and funds for running libraries.

Book supply is centralized and the central office also supplies standard catalogue cards, forms, etc. Librarians contract with this office to "spend up to 70 per cent of their book fund through it", and in 1959 "millions of books" were distributed in this way by means of 1,300 contracts covering a total of 3,500 libraries.

Organizational policy is laid down by the Ministry of Education through the State Library Council, and it is the "ideological guide" for librarians in Hungary.

SOURCES

Bibliotekarz (Warsaw) 1959-60; *Knihovník* (Prague) 1959-60; *Bibliotekar* (Sofia) 1959-60; *A konyvtáros* (Budapest) 1959.

SUBJECT INDEX TO PERIODICALS

REGIONAL LISTS, 1959

The *Regional Lists* for 1959 have been issued to subscribers. The prices (post free) and the lists are as follows:

Bedfordshire	3s. 0d.	London	..	9s. 0d.
Berkshire	2s. 0d.	Middlesex	..	3s. 0d.
Buckinghamshire	2s. 0d.	Norfolk	..	3s. 0d.
Cambridgeshire	3s. 0d.	Northumberland	..	3s. 0d.
Cheshire	2s. 6d.	Northamptonshire	..	2s. 0d.
Cornwall	2s. 6d.	Nottinghamshire	..	3s. 0d.
Cumberland	2s. 0d.	Oxfordshire	..	2s. 6d.
Derbyshire	2s. 6d.	Shropshire	..	2s. 0d.
Devon	3s. 6d.	Somerset	..	2s. 6d.
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Gloucestershire	3s. 6d.	Sussex	..	3s. 6d.
Hampshire	3s. 6d.	Warwickshire	..	4s. 0d.
Herefordshire	2s. 0d.	Westmorland	..	1s. 0d.
Hertfordshire	3s. 0d.	Wiltshire	..	3s. 0d.
Kent	4s. 6d.	Worcestershire	..	2s. 0d.
Lancashire	5s. 6d.	Yorkshire	..	7s. 6d.
Leicestershire	2s. 0d.	Scotland	..	12s. 0d.
Lincolnshire	2s. 6d.	Complete set	£4	0s. 0d.

The Echuca Regional Library Service

By PETER RALPH, A.L.A., *Regional Librarian, Echuca Regional Library, Victoria, Australia*

HAVING been at Echuca for almost twelve months, I have had, in my capacity as Regional Librarian, a wonderful opportunity of viewing library service to country people. There are many differences from the city library, in which I was well steeped, as my previous twelve years were at the Public Library of South Australia in Adelaide.

The climate is much the same here as in Adelaide, varying from 28 degrees in the winter to 110 degrees in the summer. The abundance of trees in the town brings a psychological coolness on the searing hot dusty days.

Echuca is the headquarters for the Echuca Regional Library Service. It is in the State of Victoria, situated at the closest point of the River Murray to the capital city, Melbourne. I was very interested to learn the historical facts of Echuca. The name Echuca is the aboriginal word for "meeting of the waters"—the Goulburn and the Campaspe rivers join the Murray where the town sprang up. It owes its very existence to the river. It was the logical crossing place for travellers between Victoria and New South Wales in the days of the colonies. It was also the focal point for the "top end" river trade when paddle steamers provided one of the country's main forms of transport. In those days Echuca was Australia's foremost inland port.

The river trade has vanished, and the number of hotels has decreased from 80 to 12. For many years Echuca survived on the development of surrounding agriculture. Wheat, fat lambs, wool from both sides of the border; dairying, with Echuca Village and Tongala among the most intensely irrigated and productive areas in the country; citrus fruit from the biggest citrus grove in the southern hemisphere; red gum, tobacco, linseed, and, in more recent years, rice.

Present-day Echuca has a population of 6,200. Red gum mills, a butter factory, a cordial factory, a cannery, a flour mill, a rice mill, a ball bearing factory, and a concrete pipe factory are secondary industries of the town.

The people are friendly and without a number of the formalities of the city. Racing, trotting, golf, bowls, football, tennis, basketball, fishing, shooting, swimming, drama group, art group, and the music group, are a few of the activities.

Regional Library Service

Our present coverage is 19,000 people in 1,600

square miles. This includes four councils with two more to join soon which will expand the service to 30,000 people and the area to 2,600 square miles. The headquarters library is at Echuca. At this stage, we have two branch libraries, and seven deposit station libraries, and a total bookstock of 20,000 volumes.

The Echuca and branch libraries staff are employed by their respective councils, whilst the deposit station librarians are honorary. The library committee, comprising councillors and private citizens, meets quarterly at the Echuca library to formulate library policy and decide on expenditure.

I am the secretary of the committee. The Borough of Echuca is responsible for holding the Regional library account, to which member councils contribute. Their present contribution rate is 3s. per head of population. This amount is subsidized equally by the Victorian Government through the Free Library Service Board of Victoria which also annually provides a small country library and a children's library grant. The Board, from time to time, will provide a special grant. Last year Echuca received a £1,000 special grant, the year before £2,000. The Free Library Service Board also operates in an advisory capacity to the libraries in Victoria.

We cover part of New South Wales, and receive assistance from the Library Board of N.S.W. Our finance comes from a number of sources and is liable to fluctuate every twelve months.

As Regional Librarian

Finance.—My greatest worry is to prepare the estimates for the following year. Uncertainty as to the amount of money which will be available induces a somewhat careful approach to spending in the current year. Book purchasing is planned to provide a constant stream of new books throughout the year. We are receiving many generous donations of books from readers. This reduces, to a certain extent, fears that our book collection will not increase at a sufficient rate. The Borough of Echuca Town Clerk is the executive member of the library committee, and gives excellent advice and guidance on the greatest hazard in library work, viz., finance.

Staff.—I have to watch the staff position very closely. The percentage of money available which is spent on salaries must be kept at a reasonable

level. As council employees, our salaries are determined by the municipal award applying throughout Victoria. Officers holding responsible positions are paid a margin above the award, a minimum sum being prescribed under the award. Most councils pay well above the minimum if they consider the librarian is of sufficient value—my salary is well above the minimum.

Books.—Television has not yet spread "whole-sale" to the country districts of Victoria. The readers like westerns, light romances, and mysteries, in addition to the better class fiction and subject books. There was no very light fiction in the Public Library of South Australia, and I was somewhat startled by its presence when I came to Echuca, but when I became familiar with the sociological set-up, I understood the need for this type of book. Fortunately many of the donations are light fiction which means that little money need be spent on their purchase.

Periodicals.—The headquarters library has a collection of 100 periodicals, many of which are available for loan. Both branch libraries have 12 periodicals. These are valuable to the readers, to the schools, and the staff.

Appreciation.—The Echuca Regional Library Service Committee, at its annual meeting a few weeks ago, passed a resolution thanking their Regional librarian and expressing their appreciation of his work in organizing regular bookstock changes among member libraries at a small annual expense, compiling staff manuals, introducing youth collections, a historical collection, a pamphlet collection, a map collection, a picture file, increasing the periodical collection from 12 to 100 titles (many titles being donated), securing a Regional Film Library, and by introducing various routines, whilst at the same time being able to reduce the size of the staff and thereby allowing more money to be spent on books.

Operating on a very tight budget is a challenge to improve library service at a minimum expense.

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A Study Centre for Public Libraries:

West Germany's "Arbeitsstelle für das Büchereiwesen" in Berlin

By HORST ERNESTUS, Secretary, Deutscher Büchereiverband, Berlin

Background

UNLIKE the position in Great Britain there is no one professional body for West Germany—including West Berlin—to unite librarians and libraries of all types as well as those persons interested in library work and the promotion of library service.^{1, 2} Instead several independent associations have developed since the war. So the *Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare* and the *Verein der Diplom-Bibliothekare an wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken* represent only librarians working in learned libraries of different types (e.g., research, university and state libraries).³ Both associations accept only personal members. Membership of the first mentioned body is restricted to university graduates; in the second case members consist of qualified but non-graduate librarians. The *Verein Deutscher Volksbibliothekare*, the association of German public librarians, represents qualified—graduate and non-graduate—librarians in public libraries.⁴ This body, re-constituted after the war in 1949, has been of considerable importance in the development of public libraries since then. Among other activities⁵ it publishes *Bücherei und Bildung*, the monthly journal for public library work, and though it is not an examining body (examinations are state examinations held at the library schools), it can claim the membership of the great majority of qualified public librarians.

Also in 1949, an institutional association was founded as *Deutscher Büchereiverband* which soon after changed its name to *Verband Deutscher Bibliotheken* in order to demonstrate its ambition to represent all types of libraries.⁶ In 1957, when it became apparent that, for the time being at any rate, there was no hope of forming a single institutional body to act for all groups of libraries, the association confined its attentions to public libraries, and consequently re-adopted its original name, *Deutscher Büchereiverband*.⁷

By then, public libraries in West Germany and West Berlin—if still far from offering the book stocks and bibliographical services enjoyed by citizens, for example, in Britain—had made big strides ahead. With new and better libraries, came chances, new problems and experiences.

An institutional association was needed then to voice the interests of public libraries, advocating an effective national library service based on local government, but encouraged and assisted by the state and the federal governments to balance differences from place to place, state to state, town to country.

The opportunity for erecting modern buildings, the development of mobile library services and the change from closed to open access presented libraries with new administrative and technical problems. Working processes had to be checked and to be streamlined by the application of modern means and methods. The institutional association therefore set out to help public libraries by giving expert advice, furthering professional knowledge, organizing co-operation and co-ordination so as to make the most of the experience gained both at home and abroad. So the plan for a study centre for public library work which would meet the interests of local authorities took shape. But other interests were involved, too. Even though German public libraries are primarily a matter of local government, the States (*Länder*)—put in charge of cultural affairs by the Federal Republic's constitution—also promote public library service by state grants and maintain state library agencies (*Büchereistellen*) to advise unqualified staff of small town and village libraries. The States therefore had some interest in the establishment of a study centre, though of course they would not tolerate any central body exercising authoritative powers. Finally, the federal government was also interested in a study centre which would, for example, make statistical surveys for the whole country and which would contribute to research in librarianship, and therefore, adult education. For two reasons *EKZ* (*Einkaufszentrale für Öffentliche Büchereien*), the purchasing centre for public libraries in Reutlingen, also decided to help with the establishment and maintenance of the study centre. It has always assisted various projects that promised to strengthen public library development, and it expects definite results from the work of the centre, which should prove useful for its own planning of production and services to public libraries.

Establishment and Objects of the Centre

So in autumn of 1958 the study centre was established as an institute of *Deutscher Büchereiverband*. Professionally it acts independently and in an advisory capacity only. Financially it has been backed by local authorities through their membership fees to the institutional association, and by grants from the federal government, federal states, and the purchasing centre (*EKZ*). It has been approved by the association of municipal corporations (*Deutscher Städtetag*) and the standing committee of state library agencies (*Fachkonferenz der Staatlichen Büchereistellen*). The *Arbeitsstelle für das Büchereiwesen*, as the study centre is called, is located in the same building in West Berlin where since 1957 the institutional association maintains its office.

Although the financial means are rather limited, the start was not delayed and it is trusted that the *Arbeitsstelle* will prove its usefulness to public libraries. Similarly, it is expected that with local independence and state authority in cultural affairs not being infringed, they will be glad to have their services supplemented by the facilities for voluntary co-operation among equal partners which can be offered through a central institute such as the *Arbeitsstelle*. This recognition and the growing recognition of the role of public libraries in a modern society should lead finally to an adequate budget which will enable the study centre to meet all demands.

The objects of the *Arbeitsstelle* as laid down in the statutes,⁸ suggest the following functions:

To collect and make accessible books, journals and other materials concerning library work;

to prepare statistics and to undertake surveys and investigations in order to assess the situation of public libraries and the state of library service and to obtain and evaluate facts on professional experiences and techniques;

to establish a reference and information service in the given field as well as to give expert opinion to libraries, local, state or federal authorities and other bodies concerned with public libraries;

to suggest and bring about co-ordination in the work of public libraries and to further the rationalization of working processes;

to prepare publications based on the results of its own or the committee's work or connected with the subjects under investigation by the committees.

Present Work at the Centre

Work is done with a present staff in Berlin of two qualified librarians and three clerical employees under the direction of E. Wilkens, Head of the Landesbüchereistelle Holstein at Rendsburg and Chairman of the Committee of *Deutscher Büchereiverband*⁷.

A library and archive is being built up with most books and professional journals received from foreign countries. New trends and techniques in West German public libraries after the war were considerably influenced by developments and the practice in countries abroad and it is realized that experiments and experiences outside just as well as inside Germany should be observed and considered for application. Among other materials collected are press cuttings, film strips, reports of German and foreign public libraries, as well as printed subject catalogues and book lists published by German public libraries and state library agencies. All material concerning library building and furniture, such as plans, photographs and slides, form a special part of the archives which is kept and administered at Bremen public libraries under the supervision of the Chief Librarian, W. Mevisen, who is also chairman of the study centre's committee on public library building and furniture and the author of the outstanding recent book on the subject.⁹

Enquiries of all kinds are received from, and expert opinion is taken, by libraries and other authorities. Investigations are carried out by the *Arbeitsstelle*, their subjects often being based on questions and problems raised by those enquiries.

Not all questions can be answered, for the study centre started with hardly any up-to-date material to rely on. Even the basic figures and national statistics about public libraries had not been compiled since 1953. Many lengthy questionnaires would have been necessary in order to collect all the data wanted, and the often understaffed state library agencies are not really in a position to deal with them, for there are a great number of small libraries in each area.

Among the publications so far prepared by the study centre, the *Handbuch der Öffentlichen Büchereien* (Handbook of public libraries) had definite priority, since the last edition had appeared in 1955. The *Handbuch* includes information on state authorities concerned with public libraries and other bodies of interest to librarians and library authorities; public libraries in towns over 10,000 population; state library agencies; library schools; mobile libraries and music libraries.¹⁰ Other publications of the *Arbeitsstelle* have been produced on its own electric duplicating machine, but it is hoped that the budget will allow more printed items in the future. Regular publications include a descriptive "information service" (*Informationsdienst: Bücherverzeichnisse*) on printed library catalogues, and book lists issued by the West German public

libraries. Often specimens are available, and all libraries and other institutions interested may order these catalogues and booklists from the study centre or the issuing library. Thus second editions or, if advance notice can be given, large union editions have helped to save libraries working time and money and to make the activities of public libraries known to the outside world. Moreover, this regular information service has encouraged many libraries to produce or buy such publications for their own readers. Other "information services", e.g., on library publicity materials, and papers or talks given at local or regional library conferences or seminars are to follow. Another series is called *Archiv-Berichte*. It reports books, periodical articles, and other materials to be found in the library and archive on certain subjects such as mobile libraries; also a catalogue of the complete holdings has been published in this series.

The third series, *Zur Arbeit der Arbeitsstelle*, includes reports, materials and results of the work of the different committees formed by the study centre. Among the single issues so far published are a survey of duplicating methods for catalogue cards and another one of non-mechanical charging methods applied in German public libraries.

Reports on the work of the study centre and its committees are regularly published in the professional journal *Bücherei und Bildung* under the headline: *Mitteilungen der Arbeitsstelle für das Büchereiwesen*.⁷

Committee work. In order to increase the scope of activities in spite of the small staff, to bring to bear local and regional experiences and also to give consideration to particular conditions, a number of committees (*Arbeitskreise*) were formed by the *Arbeitsstelle*. Members of these committees are representatives of public libraries, state library agencies and, in some cases, of *EKZ*. In certain committees the office for the rationalization of administrative processes (*Kommunale Gemeinschaftsstelle für Verwaltungsvereinfachung*), maintained by the association of municipal corporations, is represented—a fact which should help to bring about the backing by library authorities of standards and general principles suggested by these committees. The study centre in Berlin co-ordinates the activities of all committees, stimulates the work of the individual committees, and supports them by the preparation of materials, such as evaluations or translations of the literature available in the library and archives or surveys based on its own investigations; it also carries out all administrative and

clerical work involved and finally accepts responsibility for all publications.

Since the beginning in 1958, committees were set up to deal with the following subjects:

- library building—library furniture;
- duties, training and examinations for library assistants¹¹;
- public library statistics;
- preparation, binding and care of books;
- the structure of library service in rural areas;
- mobile libraries;
- rationalization of charging methods;
- rationalization of methods for the duplication of catalogue cards;
- subject choice, methods and arrangement for printed subject catalogues and booklists;
- standards for book stock and staff for public libraries of large towns;
- standards and formulae for the annual expenditure on books by public libraries in middle sized towns;
- standards and formulae for the annual expenditure on books by public libraries in small towns and villages;
- children's and youth libraries within library systems;
- methods of book evaluation in public library systems;
- hospital library work;
- problems of library work in the middle-sized town;
- library publicity;
- description and evaluation of the work of the qualified librarian in different public library systems.

Co-operation and Contacts Wanted

The working programme of the *Arbeitsstelle für das Büchereiwesen* and the subjects chosen for its committees indicate some of the more urgent problems facing public libraries in West Germany. Many of these problems are common to public libraries the world over. In fact, especially since the war, German librarianship has profited a good deal from the achievements and experiences in countries like Britain, the United States or the Scandinavian countries. On the other hand, one may be justified in saying that in recent years the German achievement, e.g., in the field of library building and furniture, should be of some interest to librarians abroad.

The study centre therefore is seeking contacts and co-operation with similar institutions, libraries and librarians outside Germany. Already reports and various other kinds of publications are being received regularly with great appreciation, and a new and promising aspect was introduced recently by the exchange of sound tapes with library schools and a county library in Britain. It is hoped now that the *Arbeitsstelle* will be put on many more mailing lists. (Address: *Deutscher Büchereiverband/Arbeitsstelle für das Büchereiwesen—Berlin SW 61, Gitschner Str. 97-103, Germany*.) The study centre in exchange offers to send its own publications—and to some degree those of public libraries in West Germany

—to all interested. The study centre will also welcome any enquiries concerning the work of the *Arbeitsstelle* and its committees or public library service in Germany, though in the present state of development not all questions may be answered satisfactorily. Finally, any prospective visitor or study group to West Germany or West Berlin, wishing to visit public libraries, is invited to write to the *Arbeitsstelle*, which will endeavour to help in the programming and preparation of such visits.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

- (1) There is no room for any associations of libraries or librarians in the more or less state-controlled library world of East Germany.
- (2) In West Germany the only case of an institutional association with members among all types of libraries is to be found in (and confined to) the state of Northrhein-Westfalia: the *Verband der Bibliotheken des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen*. According to a recent agreement between this association and the association of German public libraries (*Deutscher Büchereiverband*), its public library members are exercising the rights of members of the *Deutscher Büchereiverband*.
- (3) There are also associations of industrial—special and works—libraries, and of catholic and protestant church libraries.
- (4) Training and examinations for public librarians are separate from training and examinations for librarians to work at learned libraries.
- (5) Annual reports are given in *Actes du Conseil de la FIAB* (IFLA publications).
- (6) The term *Bücherei* is generally applied to public and other than scholarly libraries only, whereas for the latter and to cover all types of libraries the term *Bibliothek* is used.
- (7) Annual reports are given in *Actes du Conseil de la FIAB* (IFLA publications). See under: *Jahresbericht des Deutschen Büchereiverbandes*.
- (8) The statutes of the *Arbeitsstelle* are to be found in *Handbuch der Öffentlichen Büchereien 1960*.
- (9) *Mevissen, W.:* Büchereibau—Public Library Building. Essen: Heyer 1958.
- (10) *Handbuch der Öffentlichen Büchereien 1960.* Herausgeber: Deutscher Büchereiverband e.V. in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Verein Deutscher Volksbibliothekare. Bearbeitet von der Arbeitsstelle für das Büchereiwesen. Berlin 1960. (Sole distribution by Deutscher Büchereiverband, Berlin SW 61, Gitschner Str. 97-103.)
- (11) In German libraries division of staff is applied. Assistants (*Büchereihelfer, Büchereigehilfen*) form a separate group engaged in routine work and are not expected—and in fact very seldom have the required qualifications—to become librarians. In most cases so far they receive only some in-service training and no examinations are set for them.

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The Library Association

Election of Council

Notice is hereby given that:

- (i) Voting papers will be issued on 26th October, 1960.
- (ii) No voting papers will be sent to members whose subscriptions have not been paid on or before 1st July, 1960.
- (iii) If a qualified voter does not receive his voting paper, he must apply for one within a week of the date of issue of the voting papers, after which no voting paper will be issued.

Revision of Syllabus

A line was dropped from the tables of effects published in the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD, and it has therefore been decided to republish the information about equations.

The following scheme of equations between the present Syllabus and the new Syllabus has been devised, and the tables of effects which follow them will enable candidates who have partially completed either the Registration or Final Examination to ascertain what will be required from them to complete. Equations permitted under earlier Syllabuses will be carried forward.

EQUATIONS

First Professional Examination is equated with a General Certificate of Education, or N. Ireland Grammar School Senior Certificate, with four passes of which one must be English language and at least two must be at "A" level. In the Scottish Leaving Certificate, 4 "Highers" will be accepted as the equivalent of 2 "A" level passes.

Old Registration	<i>is equated with</i>	New Registration
Group A		Paper 3
Classification and cataloguing	"	The Organization of knowledge
Group B		Paper 4
Bibliography and assistance to readers	"	Bibliographical control and service
Group C		Paper 2
Organization and administration	"	Government and control of libraries
Group D		Paper 5
Literature of a special subject	"	The Bibliographical apparatus of a special subject field
Old Final Parts 1 and 4	<i>is equated with</i> <i>relate to</i>	New Final Group II
Part 2	<i>relates to</i>	Group A
Part 3	"	Group C

TABLES OF EFFECTS
If a candidate has passed old Registration Group:

A	B	C	D	
X				1, 2, 4, 5
X	X			1, 2, 5
X		X		1, 4, 5
X	X	X		1, 2, 4
X		X	X	1, 5
X	X	X	X	1, 4
X	X	X		1, 2
	X			1, 2, 3, 5
	X	X		1, 3, 5
	X	X	X	1, 2, 3
	X	X	X	1, 3
	X			1, 3, 4, 5
	X	X		1, 3, 4
	X			1, 2, 3, 4

If a candidate has passed old Final Part:

1	2	3	4	
X				Five Papers, at least one each from Groups A and C
X	X			Three Papers, at least one from Group C
X		X		Three Papers, at least one from Group A
X		X		Three Papers, at least one each from Groups A and C
X	X	X		Two papers, at least one from Group C
X	X	X	X	Two Papers, free choice
X				Two Papers, at least one from Group A
X				Five Papers, at least one each from Groups B and C
X				Three Papers, at least one from Group B
X	X			Three Papers, at least one from Group C
X	X	X		Two Papers, free choice
X				Five Papers, at least one each from Groups A and B
X	X	X	X	Three Papers, at least one from Group A
X				Five Papers, at least one each from Groups A and C

EXAMINATIONS, WINTER 1960

Prospective candidates are reminded that entries for the Winter 1960 examinations must reach the L.A. Office by 30th September, after which no entries will be accepted. Full details were published in the August issue of the RECORD, and candidates must make sure that their entries comply with regulations set out in the 1960 Students' handbook, the Year book and the Syllabus of examinations, and the instructions on the application forms.

DATE OF POSTING EXAMINATION RESULTS SUMMER 1960

The dates of posting the examinations results for Summer 1960 were as follows:

- First Professional Examination, 11.45 a.m. post on 5th August.
- Registration Examination, 10.30 a.m. post on 18th August.
- Final Examination, 4.30 p.m. post on 19th August.

Notes on Out-of-Print Books

Four books negotiated by London and Home Counties Branch at various times have recently been published. These are Hilda van Stockum's *Pegeen* (*Notes*, July, 1959) Muller 10s. 6d.; Allen Tate's *The fathers* (*Notes*, October, 1959), Eyre and Spottiswoode 18s.; and Winston Graham's *Demelza and Ross Poldark* (*Notes*, April, 1960), Bodley Head, 16s. each.

In the October 1959 *Notes*, it was reported that at our request Alvin Redman were giving consideration to a reprint of one of the long-standing O.P. titles of Neil Bell. The publisher has recently announced that *The testament of Stephen Fane* is due for publication December, 1960, at 16s.

Reference was made in the January 1958 *Notes* to the reprinting of Jules Verne titles by Arco Publications. It might therefore be useful to recapitulate the programme since then. The following titles have already been published: *The floating city*, *The begum's fortune*, *Five weeks in a balloon*, *Dropped from the clouds*, *The secret of the island*, *From the earth to the moon*, *Round the moon*, *Tigers and traitors*, *The demon of Cawnpore*, *Michael Strogoff*, *Into the Niger bend*, *City in the Sahara*. Forthcoming books are *The mystery of Arthur Gordon Pym*—"one of Poe's most extraordinary stories which was never successfully completed until Jules Verne provided his sequel", due mid-September 1960, as is also *20,000 leagues under the sea*, *Journey to the centre of the earth* and *Propeller island* are both due about November, 1960, to be followed early 1961 by *At the north pole* and *The wilderness of ice*. The following are in preparation: *Clipper of the clouds*, *For the flag*, *Salvage of the Cynthia*, *Village of the treetops*, and *Golden volcano*.

The South-Eastern Regional Library System originally suggested that Maria Montessori's *The absorbent mind* was only thinly represented in inter-loan agencies and more copies in various libraries would be useful. It was reported in the August 1958 *Notes* that a new edition was being prepared in India and I have now heard that the book is again available. It is priced 27s. 6d. (stiff paper cover only) and the British agents are The Theosophical Publishing House London Ltd., 68 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1. Also available by the same author are *The discovery of the child*, 32s., *Education for a new world*, 10s. 6d., *To educate the human potential*, 12s. 6d., and *The formation of man*, 5s.

In the October, 1958 *Notes*, an account was given of negotiations for reprints of classics

originally listed in an annual report of Mr. Elliott of Islington, reviewed in the *Daily Telegraph* of 7th August, 1958. The Sinclair Lewis books were reported as likely to appear in paperback form by arrangement between Cape and Panther Books. The complete list of these titles at present available is *Cass Timberlane*, 3s. 6d., *Kingsblood Royal*, 3s. 6d., *Babbitt*, 3s. 6d., *Dodsworth*, 3s. 6d., *Elmer Gantry*, 5s., and *Martin Arrowsmith*, 5s. Incidentally, *Elmer Gantry* has been made into a film, starring Burt Lancaster and Jean Simmons, and opening in the West End very shortly. I have had several requests for *Main Street*, and Panther Books inform me that it will probably be published during the first half of 1961.

Further to the *Notes* of July this year, Captain Marryat's *Journal in America* will be published at the end of October, 1960, price 50s. The date of publication of G. K. Chesterton's *The club of queer trades*, Darwen Finlayson, is likely to be 10th October, 1960—June, 1960 *Notes* refer.

I have been in correspondence with Richard Church during the last eighteen months concerning the reprinting of his work. Negotiations which have been going on during this period have recently been concluded as a result of which Heinemann have acquired some twenty titles from Dent, so that almost all of the author's work—approximately fifty books—will now appear under the Heinemann imprint. No doubt we shall ultimately see a uniform collected edition.

It was mentioned in the April 1959 *Notes* that a Fontana paperback would be issued by Collins of *The Sundowners* by Jon Cleary. This has since been published and stock is still available at 3s. 6d. The same publisher also has a fair supply of Howard Spring titles once more, having recently reprinted *Shabby tiger* and *Rachel Rosing*. Also there is the beginning of the collected edition of Norman Collins with the appearance of *Anna, I shall not want*, *The three friends and Love in our time*. As far as Marguerite Steen books are concerned, *The sun is my undoing* will probably be reprinted by the end of 1960, but at 21s. at least.

It is interesting to note that Neville Spearman Ltd., with whom we have co-operated several times in the past, have an associate company—The Holland Press—with a useful policy from an O.P. point of view. The editorial policy is to produce "new editions of standard works in all fields", to enable scholars and collectors to purchase books that have been costly and difficult to obtain. These are produced generally

in limited editions, and by modern photofacsimile processes to keep the cost as low as possible. In the current catalogue are listed Bodoni's *Manuale Tipografico* (500 copies, folio, 2 vols. 18 gns.), Proctor's *Index to the early printed books in the British Museum . . .* (350 copies, crown 4to, 18 gns.), and James' *Early keyboard instruments* (500 copies demy 4to, 4 gns.).

As a result of correspondence with the Merlin Press since 1958, two more Stendhal titles are due in October, 1960. One is a new edition and translation of *Armane*, the last being in the 1920s. The other is *Feder*, the short novel which was never completed.

As far back as these *Notes* for December 1956, it was mentioned that Methuen hoped in due course to prepare a revision of Pendlebury's *Archaeology of Crete*. Librarians interested in this title might note that a reviser is now working on this in Athens. No manuscript has yet been received and it may be two years or so before this book is published.

NORMAN TOMLINSON

County Library Notes

A press comment on the pride taken in the new Nunthorpe library by some NORTH RIDING readers illustrates an aspect of the County Library service which seems to have received little attention apart from the occasional note by Dr. Pevsner in the later volumes of his "Buildings of England" series. In the last decade several hundred new branch libraries must have been opened, many in small towns (or large villages) where the last civic building often pre-dates 1900. If, as had to be the case until recently, the library was a conversion, perhaps of a Victorian school or institute building, the introduction of bright colours, modern design, and modest comfort, made all the more impact on the local people. It must be a common experience during the opening sessions at such libraries for staff to see readers leave their books and go home to fetch their neighbours, not necessarily to choose books but simply to admire the library. A tape recording of readers' comments, played back in the appropriate committee meetings, might smooth the way for yet more branch libraries.

Almost all of a first batch of 1959/60 annual reports mention another change brought about by the county library service. In the 'thirties and 'forties the village librarian, with the book boxes in the school or institute, was an accepted mem-

ber of most rural communities, and as such figured in novels and in the country life books of the time. Now that most countries have completed, or are completing, their mobile library programmes, the voluntary librarian is disappearing from the country scene. It is a shock sometimes to find chartered librarians, trained in counties, who have never worked with voluntary librarians. One feels they have missed a valuable experience, but no one is likely to regret the passing of the old style exchange or centres distribution department.

A pre-war librarian would hardly recognize the county library scene with the twin pillars of box centres and the postal request service removed. Even the contacts with schools have altered, for again, the reports are unanimous in describing the completion of the first stage of their school library programmes, and of the plans for, or even the beginning of, the second stage. The emphasis now is on the advisory nature of the county library's task, on the training of teacher librarians, of bibliographical work, and on the need to integrate the general and school library services in the interests of the children. Boxes have practically disappeared from this scene, too, for most counties seem to use the exhibition van for school work and take 2,000 or more books to each primary school—the children's librarian going along with the van.

Increasingly, so it seems, the county library organization approaches that of the larger city systems, but the problems of distance and geography still remain. There are signs that a solution is in sight, and most county library staffs must be watching with interest the outcome of the BUCKINGHAMSHIRE experiment. In this it is understood that branches will have access, through Telex, to the main union catalogue at headquarters, so that a request for a book or books will be dealt with, right up to the point where a branch is asked to forward the required title(s), whilst the reader waits. Other uses of the mechanism are for carrying routine instructions to staff, and for the passing forward of branch book orders.

With all these changes, coupled with reports from all sides of doubled or trebled book issues in the last ten years, it is no wonder that one also reads of new headquarters buildings on the drawing board, or being translated into bricks and mortar; of substantial extensions to existing buildings; and of removals to more convenient and commodious quarters.

The County Libraries Section of the L.A. is to issue a new Policy Survey, last issued in 1951,

in 1961, and proposes to revise this biennially in an effort to keep pace with the rapid changes in the county library world. Statistics, which are available from other sources, will be omitted from the Survey.

Yet one pleasing habit, if it occurs sufficiently often to be called that, still remains, as witnessed by the report from BERKSHIRE that the Durnung library at Ascot has become a full time County Branch library. It is Berkshire, too, which remarks on the part taken by Mayors in the local library sub-committees' work. It seems the general county library experience that the chief citizen is an active member, or even chairman, of the local library sub-committee; one wonders if this applies in independent library areas serving, say, populations of less than 20,000.

Other points of interest in the Reports received are:

CARMARTHENSHIRE: a hospital libraries assistant appointed who is responsible also for the housebound, for old people's homes, and for children, whether being educated at home or in special schools.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: a description of the first year's work in the new technical library service which is the joint concern of the County Library and the Technical Colleges. An attendance of 8,000 children at the eighth Annual Children's Book Week must have called for some organizing skill, as, in a different way, must the provision of over a thousand books to meet the needs of training college students engaged on project work in connection with their teaching practice. This was in addition to the normal task of providing project collections for any Nottinghamshire school which required them.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND: the introduction of qualified staff and a mobile library service to Rutland, the smallest English county. The re-introduction into the County Library service of a new Special Aids Department (film strips, gramophone records, music, plays, etc.) as a result of the removal to a new headquarters building.

NORTH RIDING: a new primary schools' library service is to be inaugurated, and the sum of £100,000 is to be spent on this during the next six years. Existing library posts have been up-graded; seven extra qualified staff, with appropriate G.D. staff, are to be appointed.

County library readers of these Notes are asked in future to send plans, photographs, or transparencies of new buildings to the L.A. Research Officer at Chaucer House.

OLGA S. NEWMAN

Adult Education Notes

Conference on Extra-Mural Libraries

The 1960 Conference on Extra-Mural Libraries, held in London during June, discussed most of the basic problems of supplying books to adult classes. It became evident that the situation has changed considerably since the previous Conference, which was held in 1957. Most University Departments of Extra-Mural Studies now have libraries, and these libraries are larger and better staffed than they were three years ago. They still differ widely, but less so than previously, and it is becoming possible to make generalizations about them without having to add a long series of qualifications and exceptions.

The first topic discussed was book selection. Since the purpose of these libraries is to provide books for adult classes and allied activities, there is usually no attempt to build up a comprehensive collection; some books are bought for general stock, but most buying is based on the lists tutors compile of books needed for the specific classes they are taking. Certain points became clear from discussion. A tutor's book list, compiled before the class begins, must usually be tentative, as he may well find when the class begins that he has to adapt his syllabus to meet the needs of his students or the trend of discussion, and the better the tutor, the more likely he is to regard his syllabus as flexible. As a result, it has been found necessary to devise means of supplementing collections, or changing part of them, after classes have begun. Moreover, a tutor with little experience, however much he knows about his subject, may make mistakes in judging the books most suitable for adult students, and in such cases a senior staff tutor, or a librarian with substantial experience of adult education, ought to discuss the list with him. In one way or another, this is usually done.

A discussion on co-operation with other libraries led to general agreement that the Adult Class Department of the National Central Library is still essential, particularly for out-of-print and scarce books. Despite the improvement in extra-mural libraries, public libraries are still an important source of supply, and arrangements for co-operation with them are becoming more closely organized. The arrangement by which extra-mural libraries supply extra-mural classes, and public libraries supply W.E.A. classes is still found in some areas, but there is a tendency to replace it by an arrangement under which the library most readily able to supply a particular class does so. The possibility of co-operation between extra-mural libraries was considered,

and though this presents difficulties, plans were made which should lead to a development of it on a modest scale.

The use made of books was discussed, and the conclusions reached were those which always seem to emerge from a discussion of this topic: statistics are misleading, and underestimate the amount of reading done by students, but even when allowance is made for this, not enough reading is done; the remedy is almost entirely in the hands of tutors, and involves teaching methods which make reading an integral part of the course.

Other topics discussed were the staffing of extra-mural libraries, routine methods, and the provision of material other than books.

Public Libraries and Adult Classes

Having considered library services to adult classes, as they appear from the extra-mural library's point of view, it is interesting to find out how they appear from the public library's point of view. Annual reports for 1958-59 have been received from a number of public libraries, both county and urban, and might be expected to give this information, but in fact they say remarkably little about it. In many cases there is no more than a brief sentence, such as "The usual collections were sent to adult classes in the area." Even where statistics are given, there is little or no comment on them, and in this field statistics are of little use without comment—figures can only be concerned with quantity, not with quality. In terms of total issues, this may be a very small part of a public library's work, but in terms of books supplied to students, it may be quite an important part, and some libraries are doing excellent work in this way. It is regrettable that annual reports, even when they mention a number of matters of minor detail, are so often uninformative on this topic.

There is, however, information about adult education activities undertaken by public libraries. For the most part, these are on familiar lines, but Willesden has an interesting development of the celebrity lecture: a series of annual lectures, by distinguished speakers, was inaugurated in 1954 to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the opening of the first public library in Willesden, and these lectures continue to attract a large and very appreciative audience. Also of special interest is the organization at Holborn of a very successful series of gramophone record recitals in the wards of three Central London hospitals.

But the feature of these reports which stands out most is the popularity of these activities, in libraries of all sizes. At Liverpool 383 extension

activities were organized during the year, and in many cases they proved so popular that attendances had to be restricted; Bradford held 47 lunch-hour recitals, with an average attendance of 338; Luton found a series of films extremely popular, and two celebrity lectures very well attended; at Hove gramophone lectures were again highly successful. These comments are taken almost at random, and similar ones appear in many other reports, while very few record small or decreasing attendances.

This is perhaps not surprising. For a number of years now financial restrictions have prevented university extra-mural departments and the W.E.A. from expanding their activities, and this leaves a gap which public libraries can do something to fill. But a cautionary note comes from the Finchley report. The last lecture of the season attracted an enthusiastic audience of 83, but when allowance is made for the lecturer's fee, the use of the hall and projector, and staff time, the cost worked out at just under 10s. per head. The paragraph recording this ends: "In closing, it may not be generally known that the University tutorial courses are profit making. The University requires a charge to be made, but all income goes to the organizing body. This year our income from the two courses was £32." On this, three comments need to be made. The first is that the arrangement by which a profit was made does not apply in most areas; a public library co-operating with the university in providing a course will usually make neither a loss nor a profit. Secondly, for a public lecture with a larger attendance and no films or lantern slides, the cost per head would be much smaller. The third and main comment is that any public library providing extension activities would be well advised to discuss the matter first with the university and the W.E.A. There is ample room for the work of public libraries in this field, but their money will be more effectively spent (as it was at Finchley, though not always for the same reason) when their activities are planned in association with other organizations.

E. P. PRITCHARD

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Correspondence

REVISION OF SYLLABUS

MR. P. S. MORRISH, B.A., A.K.C., Assistant Librarian, Merton College, Oxford, writes:

Miss Paulin and her associates must be congratulated on at last producing their recommendations for the reform of the L.A. Examination syllabuses (RECORD, July, 1960). It would have been helpful had they co-operated with the examiners and added to their outline syllabus specimen examination papers to show how it would all work out in practice. Perhaps they will be kind enough to do this whilst their recommendations are still open for discussion.

The revised Registration syllabus has been designed, Miss Paulin states, in order to ensure that every qualified librarian has the same smattering of basic theory and technique—a solid compulsory examination with no fancy alternatives. But have they in fact achieved this?

They fail to live up to their ideal in two major points. Firstly, they have failed to include one basic technique: practical cataloguing and classification. Presumably an important argument for excluding this is that everybody now relies on the *B.N.B.* This argument falls down on two points. Firstly, if everyone relies on *B.N.B.* there should, equally, be no need for the theory of cataloguing and classification, yet the syllabus retains this—a peculiar inconsistency. Further, in examination to test professional theory and technique, it is educationally lopsided to test the theory and not the application of the theory. Secondly, the argument falls down because it cannot rely on the *B.N.B.* If this publication were universally used, were of universal scope, and used universally accepted forms of entry and scheme of classification, my criticism would not be valid; but since it does not fulfil any of these criteria, the argument fails. To reject practical classification and cataloguing from the Registration examination may be popular with candidates, but it is far from wise for the profession as a whole.

The reformed Registration examination also fails to live up to the committee's professed ideal in that there is no paper on bibliography (i.e., the making of the book). As the new syllabus stands, a librarian may become qualified without knowing the difference between a *recto* and a *verso*, between a line-block and a half-tone; or the definitions of a half-title or an end-paper; or without any basic knowledge of the "pathology"

of the book—how it falls to pieces and how best this can be prevented or cured. It seems a contradiction to pass-out qualified librarians who need not know the first thing about the structure of the material they are going to deal with. Might I suggest that the first two papers are too vague to support two three-hour sessions; they should be combined and the vacant place be assigned to this subject.

On the Final examination, there is one point I would like to urge. In the last paper the subjects are grouped (amongst others) "archaeology and ancient history" and "medieval and modern history". This is an inconvenient distinction. A Tudor deserted village is just as much the province of the archaeologist as the ruins at Knossos. A better arrangement would have been "classics" (to include ancient history, Latin and Greek literature, classical archaeology and culture) and "medieval and modern history and its source-techniques" (which would include the documentation of history and the techniques of archaeology, diplomatics and palaeography). I might further add that it is an impertinence to ask graduates to sit such papers as the librarianship and literature of a special subject: if they are worth their salt, a knowledge of this should be assumed in their degree.

FOREIGN CLASSICS COMMITTEE

MR. PHILIP WARD, Hon. Secretary, Private Libraries Association, writes:

Taking as our model the enterprising feature of the RECORD on out-of-print books, this Association has recently formed a Foreign Classics Committee for a similar purpose. This is "To advise British publishers of foreign classics likely to be purchased in translation by English-speaking readers".

An outstanding example is that of Ibsen's works, which Oxford University Press are now issuing in English for the first time in their entirety. Modern translations of the Spanish dramatists Tirso de Molina and Lope de Vega are much to be recommended. Petrarch's *Canzoniere* is not available in English in its entirety, nor are the works of the German writer Wilhelm Busch, Rodolphe Toeppfer, or even Angelus Silesius, the greatest German poet of the seventeenth century. Our President has calculated that

no more than one-thirtieth of Goethe's writings have been translated into English.

More serious still is the position regarding oriental literature. Dr. Waley and Dr. Arberry have contributed valuable translations of Chinese, Japanese and Persian novels, plays and poems, but all too little has been published to reveal the splendour of Oriental writing. The playwrights and poets of India (Kalidasa, Bhasa, Shudraka, Harsha, Bhavabhuti, etc.) are available only to those who can read German.

Librarians who wish to supplement this list, and join others trying to break down the language-barrier, are invited to write to me, c/o The Foreign Classics Committee, Private Libraries Association, Parkfield Crescent, North Harrow, Middlesex.

We shall report on progress with co-operating publishers.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION ABSTRACTS

DR. W. D. WALL, B.A., Director, National Foundation for Educational Research, and others, writes:

The National Foundation has been asked by the Ministry of Education to abstract articles on technical education and to publish the abstracts regularly. Among others the Technical Teacher Training Colleges are helping with this project.

Briefly it is planned to abstract British periodical articles and separate publications which appear after the 1st September, 1960.

Voluntary help is invited from librarians to scan articles and send bibliographical details to Mrs. Board, the editor at the National Foundation for Educational Research, 79 Wimpole Street, W.1. Full details of the whole scheme will be sent by Mrs. Board to anyone interested.

XEROGRAPHIC COPIES

MR. WILLIAM READY, Director of Libraries, Marquette University Memorial Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, writes:

The acclaim that has greeted the xerographic process for library use for the dissemination of raw material needs to be tempered by the fact that it is extremely tiresome and difficult to obtain good service from the operators. I join Mr. K. M. Newbury, who in the June, 1960 issue, comments so bitterly upon this fact. Things are just as bad on this side of the Atlantic and this delay must be born in mind to temper the enthusiasm with which this new and revolutionary process has been greeted.

Library Association Library

LIST OF ADDITIONS

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Review

OSBORN (ANDREW D.). *New Zealand library resources: report of a survey made for the New Zealand Library Association under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.* Wellington, 1960. 70 pp. (New Zealand Library Association, 7s. 6d.).

The New Zealand Library Association has tended to look to North America rather than to England for inspiration to do better. Dr. Munn (with Mr. John Barr) reported on *New Zealand libraries* in 1934, and the present report is the result of further heart-searching on the part of New Zealand librarians, who again sought the opinion of an outside observer.

Dr. Osborn's report, the fruit of a six weeks' visit, underlines what has already been thought by librarians in the country, but, as an outsider, he was able to report with greater authority and independence. His picture of New Zealand libraries shows that the greatest impetus to increased library provision has come from the government-sponsored National Library Service, while local authorities still tend to regard their libraries as amenities (like parks or reserves) rather than necessities. Special libraries vary considerably in strength, from the quality of the Alexander Turnbull Library (devoted to New Zealand material and English literature) and the D.S.I.R. library system down to the library of the Department of Agriculture—"a study in administrative neglect and relative purposelessness" (p. 36). In New Zealand collections, "acquisition policy could be more energetic and effective than it is"; this is a comment which can also be made of other libraries.

The university libraries (like school libraries) have been the subject of serious neglect.

Document after document has hammered away at the inadequacies for teaching and research purposes, the lack of financial support, and the overall failure to look on the library as the heart of the university. The criticisms, which first became outspoken in 1911, for long met with little or no success in bringing about the desired reforms; but latterly there seems to be some reason for optimism (p. 23).

The university libraries are weak "even by New Zealand standards" and rank only fifth (not sixth, as stated in the Report), seventh, eighth and ninth in the country.

The most difficult problem that Dr. Osborn was asked to solve was that of the National Library. The three state libraries, the General Assembly

Library, the Alexander Turnbull Library and the National Library Service (the national "public library"), each separately founded and administered by different government departments, could form the basis of a national collection. Two government committees have already recommended their amalgamation, though allowing each to retain something of its own identity. Dr. Osborn supports the recommendations, and considers that foundation of the national library should take place immediately.

Establishment of the National Library is a matter that is worth doing, and worth doing well. Now that the Government has announced its decision in favour of a National Library, everyone is ready for the difficult, even painful, decisions that will have to follow. Further delays can heighten feelings: prompt and decisive action can command respect. For with the resources of the three State libraries, New Zealand can establish a National Library of considerable distinction (p. 54).

He does not, however, make any recommendation on the qualities required of a National Librarian, who might well have to be found outside New Zealand and who would have to be offered a salary (say £3,500-£4,000 p.a.) considerably above that now paid to public service libraries.

Finally, Dr. Osborn outlines a useful "programme for the future". He considers that the "New Zealand economy has become strong enough to support a well-rounded library programme". Marked progress is needed in the development of school, university and special libraries in particular.

Hence the task which lies ahead of the New Zealand Library Association is achievement of a balanced programme with strength in all types of library—National, public, school, university and special—to go hand in hand with gathering strength in the nation, the communities, secondary as well as primary industry, and education at all three levels (p. 62).

The spirit of the report, Dr. Osborn states, is that the reward of the good work done in the development of library resources since the last survey in 1934 is more work. It remains true that New Zealand librarians have to educate the community in the vital role which libraries must play in a modern society, for "what role the libraries should play in the New Zealand community will depend in large measure upon the kind of society New Zealand wants and is willing to pay for" (p. 7).

P. HAVARD-WILLIAMS

Obituaries

HOOKS.—We regret to note the death of Miss J. A. Hooks, Assistant, Whitley Bay Public Library, on 10th July, 1960.

JONES.—I first met Gurner P. Jones (whose death was noted in the last issue) in 1903, when I was appointed a junior assistant at the St. Georges-in-the-East Public Library, which was then under the dynamic leadership of George E. Roebuck. Fifty-seven years is a long time to know anyone; it was in many ways a wonderful friendship, for although in recent years we did not see much of each other, yet when we did meet, we carried on conversation and exchanged ideas just as if we had been seeing each other every day.

Although a Grammar school boy, for some reason or other he did not take his Matriculation, and so for the first years of our acquaintance, he was studying hard, and eventually got his B.A. at London University. When one remembers that in those days we worked 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. or 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. with one day off a week, one can see what a task he set himself. In 1914 he joined the R.A.S.C. and rose to the rank of a Staff-Sergeant. Immediately on his return to civil life he succeeded W. Benson Thorne as Secretary of the Association of Assistant Librarians. Here his gifts as an organizer and an administrator were soon apparent. Later he was for many years on the Council of the Library Association, and those who remember him, will know of his work on the Education Committee and of his keen interest in the work of the Library Association.

He became Borough Librarian of Stepney and during the 1939-1945 war was Food Executive Officer for that district. On retirement he went to live at Swanage. A staunch Churchman all his life, he was for many years Treasurer of the Parish Church.

Gurner had a pleasing personality and had numerous friends in the library world, full of humour and sincere in all he undertook to do. He leaves a widow and two sons to whom we convey our deep sympathy. I mourn his passing with great sorrow and shall treasure the memory of his friendship for the rest of my life.

G. F. VALE

MOORE.—The death of Sheila Moore (announced in our last issue), at the early age of 43, makes a gap in our ranks which it will not be easy to fill. Her zest and enthusiasm for her work in her quite exceptionally good library at St. Thomas's were infectious and it was always a pleasure to

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hear her persuasive voice, either over the telephone or in person. Life must have been a heavy burden to her for the last year or two but her self-control was so complete that I found it almost impossible to believe her when she told me that she was suffering from the dread disease which was to kill her on 7th July. A very bright lamp has gone out.

W. A. MUNFORD

Appointments and Retirements

APTED.—Miss S. M. Apted, M.A., F.L.A., Children's Librarian, Coventry P.L., to be Children's Library Officer, Free Library Service Board of Victoria, Australia.

BACON.—Mr. B. L. Bacon, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Elm Grove Branch Library, Portsmouth P.L., to be Regional Senior Assistant, West Herts. Library Region, Herts. Co.L.

BAND.—Miss G. M. Band, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Alcester Region, Warwick Co.L., to be Branch Librarian, Lurling Gardens Branch, Battersea P.L.

BLOOM.—Miss T. E. Bloom, Assistant, Reference L., Portsmouth P.L., to be Technical Librarian, G.E.C. Applied Electronics Laboratories, Portsmouth.

BRAY.—Miss A. M. Bray, B.A., A.L.A., Librarian-in-Charge, Juvenile Services, Victoria P.L., Canada, to take a post in the Boys' and Girls' Division of the Vancouver P.L.

BURTON.—Miss R. Burton, Junior Assistant, Edinburgh Univ. L., to be Librarian, National Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd.

CARROLL.—Mrs. D. Carroll, Librarian, Extra-Mural Dept., Nottingham Univ., has resigned.

CARROLL.—Mr. R. A. Carroll, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Nottingham P.L., to be Assistant-in-charge of Branches and Centres, Dorset Co.L.

COLEMAN.—Mr. D. O. Coleman, Assistant, Manchester College of Science and Technology, to be Assistant Librarian, Leeds Colleges of Technology.

CUSHING.—Miss C. M. Cushing, Children's Librarian, Nuneaton P.L., to be Children's Librarian, Tunbridge Wells P.L.

DAVIES.—Mr. J. O. Davies, A.L.A., Aberystwyth Lending Librarian, Cardigan Joint Library, to be Chief Assistant, Llanelli P.L.

FAULKNER.—Mr. T. W. A. Faulkner, A.L.A., Chief Cataloguer, Battersea P.L., to be Deputy Borough Librarian, Reigate P.L.

FOSTER.—Mr. J. H. Foster, Branch Librarian, Stourbridge P.L., to be Branch Librarian, Wellington and Wiveliscombe Branch, Somerset Co.L.

GOULD.—Miss B. E. Gould, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Brixham, Devon Co.L., to be Librarian-in-charge of Branches, Northampton P.L.

GROSE.—Mr. A. H. Grose, F.L.A., Librarian-in-charge, South Norwood Branch, Croydon P.L., to be Branch Librarian, Southlands Branch, Battersea P.L.

HARRIES.—Miss J. M. Harries, B.A., F.L.A., Assistant Librarian, University of London, to be Deputy Librarian.

HARRIS.—Mr. G. W. Harris, F.L.A., Central Lending Librarian, Battersea P.L., to be Deputy Borough Librarian, Leyton P.L.

HODGES.—Mr. T. M. Hodges, A.L.A., Reference Librarian, Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, to be Assistant Librarian, Readers' Services Division, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

HOWE.—Miss M. L. Howe, B.A., F.L.A., Senior Assistant, Manchester P.L., to take up an appointment in Vancouver P.L., Canada.

JONES.—Mrs. M. Jones to be Librarian, C.W.S. Technical Research Library, Manchester.

JONES.—Mrs. M. A. Jones, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Holborn P.L., to be Librarian, Harlow College of Further Education.

LOWE.—Mr. G. E. Lowe, A.L.A., Assistant, U.K.A.E.A. Library, Industrial Group H.Q., Risley, to be Librarian, U.K.A.E.A., Development and Engineering Group, Capenhurst, Chester.

MAITLAND.—Miss C. A. F. Maitland, Assistant, Kent Co.L., to be Assistant, Notts. Co.L.

McCoy.—Mr. E. McCoy, A.L.A., Librarian, U.K.A.E.A., Development and Engineering Group, Capenhurst, Chester, has taken up library work in Canada.

MCLANEY.—Mr. J. D. McLaney, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Colne Road Branch, Burnley P.L., to be Chief Assistant and Cataloguer, Mansfield Public Library.

MCLAREN.—Mr. R. McLaren, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Stirling Co.L., to be County Librarian of Banff.

NAYLOR.—Miss C. M. Naylor, Assistant, Reading P.L., to be Assistant Librarian, Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey.

OLDROYD.—Mrs. B. K. Oldroyd (*née* Odgen), B.A., A.L.A., Senior Assistant Librarian, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, to resign.

PARRY.—Mr. V. T. H. Parry, M.A., F.L.A., Assistant Librarian, Colonial Office Library, to be Librarian, The Nature Conservancy.

PEARSON.—Mr. B. Pearson, Assistant, Bradford P.L., to be Librarian-in-Charge, Otley Travelling Library, West Riding Co.L.

PERRY.—Miss M. B. Perry, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Cataloguing Section, Herts. Co.L., to be Assistant-in-charge of Cataloguing and Accessions, Dorset Co.L.

REID-SMITH.—Mr. E. R. Reid-Smith, A.L.A., Organizer of Library Services, Cyprus Govt. Intercommunal

Education Board, to be Senior Assistant, Central Lending Library, Coventry P.L.

RICHARDSON.—Miss R. Richardson, Assistant, Edinburgh P.L., to be Assistant, East Sussex Co.L.

SHARP.—Mr. J. K. Sharp, F.L.A., District Librarian, Lanarkshire Co.L., to be County Librarian of Bute.

SHERCLIFFE.—Mr. W. H. Shercliffe, M.A., F.L.A., Local History Librarian, Manchester P.L., to be Tutor-Librarian, Didsbury Training College, Manchester.

SLACK.—Mr. R. Slack, B.A., A.L.A., Assistant, Derby Co.L., to be Senior Assistant Librarian, Leicester College of Technology and Commerce.

SLACK.—Mrs. S. P. Slack (*née* Houghton), A.L.A., Children's Librarian, Eastwood and Kirby Regs., Notts. Co.L., to be Senior Assistant, Leics. Co.L.

STEPHEN.—Mr. P. Stephen, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Manchester P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Manchester College of Science and Technology.

TAGG.—Mrs. E. J. Tagg (*née* Anderson), F.L.A., Senior Assistant, B.B.C. Reference Library (Television Branch), to be Chief Cataloguer, Battersea P.L.

THIRKELL SMITH.—Miss A. Thirkell Smith, A.L.A., Librarian, Pig Industry Development Authority, to be Assistant Editor, World Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Abstracts, Vienna.

THOMAS.—Mr. A. R. Thomas, F.L.A., Branch Librarian, Lewisham P.L., to be Deputy Reference Librarian, Kensington P.L.

THOMPSON.—Mr. G. A. Thompson, A.L.A., Librarian, Hebburn Technical College, to be Assistant Librarian, Whessoe Ltd., Darlington.

THOMSON.—Miss P. E. K. Thomson, Senior Assistant, Battersea P.L., to resign.

THURSTON.—Miss J. P. Thurston, B.A., Librarian, Bishop Auckland Technical College, to be Librarian, Burton-on-Trent Technical College.

TWELLS.—Miss M. Twells, A.L.A., Assistant Reference Librarian, Battersea P.L., to resign on marriage.

WERYHO.—Mr. J. W. Weryho, M.A., Senior Assistant, Univ. of London School of Slavonic and East European Studies Library, to be Assistant to the Order Librarian, Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada.

WHITEHEAD.—Miss S. E. Whitehead, Assistant Children's Librarian, Shoreditch P.L., to be Branch Children's Librarian, Paddington P.L.

WIKELEY.—Mr. J. K. Wikeley, B.A., A.L.A., previously Senior Assistant, Hampstead P.L., to be Cataloguer, *British National Bibliography*.

WORCH.—Miss D. E. Worch, B.A., A.L.A., Assistant, Victoria and Albert Museum, to be Librarian Grade A, Baillieu Library, Univ. of Melbourne.



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REGISTRATION EXAMINATION

Candidates who have passed in all Groups in Summer 1960 are listed at the head of this page list as well as under the respective Groups. Candidates with Honours or Merits in a complete Group are listed at the head of that Group. Honours or Merits in single Parts are indicated by the following typographical code:

- † Honours
- * Merits

(c) indicates that the candidate has now completed the Registration Examination.

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All Groups

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Hare, G. Rotherham	
Harrison, Miss A. B.	
James, B. L.	
McCarthy, Miss M. R.	
Morgan, B. A. Coventry	
Nixon, Miss B. E.	
Pratt, Miss C.	
Strutt, Miss I. J. Cheltenham	
Warne, P.	

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↑ Honours
 * Merits

(c) indicates that the candidate has now completed the Final Examination.

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(v)	511	268 (8 Merits)	52	527	198 (4 Merits)	37½
Group C (vi)	621	215 (4 Merits)	35	621	215 (4 Merits)	35
Group D (vii) (a) (i)	338	149 (3 Hons., 11 Merits)	44			
(vii) (a) (ii)	229	85 (4 Merits)	37	644	277 (3 Hons., 18 Merits)	41
(vii) (b)	36	20 (1 Merit)	55½			
(vii) (c)	41	23 (2 Merits)	56			
Totals for Registration Groups				2,379	857 (3 Hons., 26 Merits)	36
Total number of persons sitting Registration: 1,795						
Total number of persons completing Registration: 149						

FINAL:	Sat	Passed	%	Sat	Passed	%
				114	30	26
Part 1.						
1st Paper	114	60 (5 Merits)	53			
2nd Paper	114	37	32			
Part 2.						
1st Paper	113	76 (3 Merits)	67			
2nd Paper (a)	99	47 (4 Merits)	47	113	51 (3 Merits)	* 45
(b)	3	2 (1 Merit)	67			
(c)	11	11 (1 Hons., 1 Merit)	100			
Part 3.						
(a) (i)	1	1	100			
(a) (ii)	21	8	38			
(a) (iii)	2	1	50			
(a) (iv)	28	9 (1 Merit)	32			
(a) (v)	32	10 (1 Hons.)	31			
(b)	—	—	—			
(c)	—	—	—	103	43 (1 Hons., 4 Merits)	42
(d)	9	5 (2 Merits)	55½			
(e)	1	1	100			
(f)	6	5 (1 Merit)	83			
(g)	1	1	100			
(h)	2	2	100			
(i)	—	—	—			
Part 4.						
(a)	—	—	—			
(b)	17	10	59			
(c)	14	4	28½			
(d)	44	23 (1 Merit)	52	88	42 (1 Merit)	48
(e)	13	5	38			
(f)	—	—	—			
Totals for Final Parts:				418	166 (1 Hons., 8 Merits)	40
Total number of persons sitting Final: 338						
Total number of persons completing Final: 29						

Combined totals for First Professional, Registration Groups,
and Final Parts:

Sat	Passed	%
3,846	1,484 (5 Hons., 44 Merits)	38½

Combined total number of persons sitting examinations: 3182

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